THE SUN.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.] NUMBER 10,2?8. | NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1865. | {PRICE ONE CENT—IN GOLD. TWO CENTS IN CURRENCY.

The Latest News

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun.

IMPORTANT FROM RALEIGH

Arrival of General Grant.

SHERMAN LET DOWN A PEG.

Word Sent to Johnston Terminating the Truce.

SIGNIFICANT FROM THE WEST.

All Troops Ordered to the Front.

GENERAL WILSON'S RAID.

Grand Success of the Union Arms

A GOOD MOVE AT WASHINGTON.

No Paroled Rebels to be Harbored There.

THE OBSEQUIES OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN

Arrival of the Remains at Albany

&c., &c., &c.

Sherman's Peace Negotiations.

Arrival of Grant at Raleigh—The Truce Terminated.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1865.
10.25 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

A despatch has just been received by this Department from General Grant, dated Raleigh, 9 A. M., April 24th. He says:

"I reached here this morning and delivered to General Sherman the reply to his negotiations with Johnston. Word was immediately sent to Johnston terminating the truce, and information that civil matters could not be entertained in any convention between army commanders.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Important from the West.

Western Troops Ordered to the Front.

Cincinnati, April 25.—Orders were received yesterday to forward to the front, immediately, all troops in the camps in Ohio and Indiana.

Gen. Wilson's Raid.

Chattanooga, April 24.—The Chattanooga GAZETTE has rebel news of the movements of General Wilson up to the 20th inst. West Point, Columbus, Griffin and Macon have fallen into our hands. The rebel General Tyler was killed and 142 men captured at West Point. Two bridges, the railroad depot, and all the rolling stock of the West Point and Montgomery railroad were destroyed at the former place. A thousand rebels were captured at Columbus and paroled.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, has called out all the militia between the ages of 16 and 60, for the defence of the State.

On the 19th inst. a body of raiders were on the West Point and Atlanta Railroad, forty-three miles south of Atlanta.

General Wilson appeared to be heading to the Westward, probably for Savannah. The rebel papers give no dates.

The Atlanta papers know of the assassination of President Lincoln, but make no comments upon it. They deny the surrender of General Lee's army, and say he was all right on the 15th inst., and that Grant lost 6,000 men in the battle of Amelia Court House.

CONDITION OF THE SEWARDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

The Secretary of State is convalescing rapidly. Mr. Frederick Seward speaks more distinctly this morning and is better.

(Signed,) J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

Lee's Surrendered Soldiers.

The Attorney General's Opinion.

Washington, April 25.—Attorney General Speed has made a highly important decision on the terms of the capitulation of Lee. In reply to a letter of the Secretary of War, relating to these points, he decides:

First—That the rebel officers who surrendered to General Grant have no homes in loyal States, and have no right to come to places where their homes were in the loyal States prior to going into the rebellion.

Second—That persons in the civil service of the rebellion, or who have otherwise given it support, comfort and aid, and were residents of rebel territory, have no right to return to Washington under that stipulation.

Third.—That rebel officers certainly have no right to be wearing their uniforms in any of the loyal States. The Attorney General adds that such rebel officers, having done wrong in coming into the loyal States, are but adding insult to injury in wearing their uniforms; that they have as much right to bear the traitors' flag through the streets of a loyal city as to wear the traitors' garb; and that the stipulation of surrender permits no such thing, and the wearing of such uniform is an act of hostility against the Government.

The paroled men of the rebel army of Northern Virginia, who were allowed to return to Washington, will be exchanged immediately and sent South. Those only who return to their allegiance, however, by subscribing to the oath, will be allowed to remain.

From Richmond.

Washington, April 25.—The Richmond TIMES, of yesterday morning, has the following:

An order has been issued by the General commanding this Department, designating the Powhattan Hotel, corner of Broad and Eleventh streets, as the place of entertainment of all Confederate officers and soldiers. The Spottswood Hotel is forbidden entertaining all such, and those now stopping there are required to immediately vacate their rooms and leave.

Hon. Charles Faulkner, of Berkeley County, has arrived in this city.

The Richmond WHIG, of the 24th, has the following:

Gen. Sheridan routed Early at Waynesboro about the middle of March, and put him individually upon the most tremendous race, which concluded by bringing up in Richmond, attended by one of his staff *sans* coat, hat and almost everything. When Sheridan's column had swept by Richmond, Early was ordered back to Staunton, and was there at the time of the evacuation of this city. Upon hearing of this event he hastened to Lynchburg, and thence towards Southwestern Virginia, where, ranking Gen. Echols, he took command of the forces that were retreating before Stoneman and Thomas. When last heard from, being unable to withstand the forces in his front, and afraid of Gen. Grant in his rear, he had deflected to the right, and was apparently making for the Kanawha Valley. It is doubtful whether he has yet become aware of the surrender of Gen. Lee. We look with interest for tidings from him and his command.

"We are authorized to announce that the commissaries of subsistence of the United States Army in this city, will begin to-day to issue to all citizens, bread at six and a quarter cents per loaf of eighteen ounces. There are to-day thousands of our citizens, male and female, but chiefly the latter, who, living in unwilling, but unavoidable idleness, are without the means of subsistence. During the last three weeks many of them must have perished, but for the relief afforded them by the United States authorities."

Riot in Maryland.

A Disloyal Editor Shot.

Baltimore, April 25.—Joseph Shaw, editor of the Westminster, Carrol County, Maryland, DEMOCRAT, was mobbed, and the material of his newspaper establishment destroyed, on the night of the murder of President Lincoln, on account of his disloyal sentiments. He had been warned away by the people, but returned again yesterday to Westminster. Last night he was again waited upon by a delegation of citizens, who knocked at his door. He appeared, and was ordered to leave the place forthwith. He then fired upon the crowd, wounding a young man named Henry Bell, and, upon this, the enraged citizens fell upon Shaw and killed him upon the spot.

The Sad Journey.

Arrival of the Remains at Albany.

Albany, April 25.—The cars have run thus far on their way without the least obstruction or accident. The funeral car, and the one which immediately followed it, were this morning brought to New York, from Jersey City, on a tug boat. Seven cars, in addition, were furnished by the Hudson Railroad Company. They were tastefully festooned with white and black. On each side of the head light of the pilot engine was a picture representing a weeping female. The national flags, four in number, are all covered with black crape. On the rear end of the pilot engine is a flying flag, also in mourning, bearing the word "Constitution." The engine is in exceeding fine taste, and admired by every one. A staff running up from the main engine bears an extended flag, covered with black crape, and on which appears the word "Union." The "Union" engine is the one that brought President Lincoln from Albany to New York, just previous to his first inauguration. The procession arrived at the Hudson River Railroad depot at four o'clock, and with the usual ceremony the coffin was transferred to the funeral car.

Fort Washington—4:35 P. M.—A crowd had here assembled displaying banners clothed with crape, the children waving their hands and the adults in other ways manifesting their respects, and so it was all along the road.

Yonkers—4:55.—As we approached the town minute guns were fired. Mottoes and draped flags are profusely displayed, and of the large concourse of people every man raises his hat. Here persons weep and old men shake their heads with grief.

Tarrytown—5:20.—Here was a striking and impressive scene. The surface of one side of a frame structure was entirely covered with an American flag trimmed with mourning and adorned with mottoes. Near it, on a tastefully decorated platform, was a number of young ladies with clasped hands, dressed in pure white, with broad, black sashes, apparently immovable as statues, but excelling by far the creation of sculptor.

Sing Sing, 5.30.—The crowd here was very large. The cadets were in line, and a long row of men, with heads uncovered, and a number of ladies, dressed in white, with black sashes, heightened the effect of this interesting scene. Minute guns were fired here. The most marked and admired feature was a beautiful mourning arch over the road, twenty-five feet high.

Peekskill, 5.55.—Minute guns were fired here, and companies of military and firemen filed past the funeral car with heads uncovered.

West Point, 6.20.—We have reached Garrison's, opposite the Academy. The station is adorned with national flags, festooned with crape. A company of Regulars and the West Point Cadets are drawn up in line. The officers of the Academy stand by themselves with uncovered heads.

Cold Spring—6.40.—An arch with suitable emblems, under which is a raised pedestal; a young lady, in crape, personating Liberty; two lads, one a soldier and the other a sailor, mourning, here form prominent features. Minute guns are firing.

New Hamburg—7.25.—Night has come. We, however, see a large number of spectators of the passing train.

Poughkeepsie.—Reach Poughkeepsie and halt. The throngs here are very large. The steep hill top and sides are crowded. Minute guns are fired, and bells tolled. It is estimated that 25,000 persons are assembled. The station is appropriately draped. Ada Peters, seven years of age, is held in the arms of her mother. The child is dressed in white with a black belt. She has a cap on her head to represent the Genius of Liberty. In her tiny hand she holds a national flag. On the top of the staff is a beautiful white wreath, composed of small shells.

Barrytown, 8 50.—Men appear with torch lights.

East Albany, 11.—The train has stopped, and the day's journey is accomplished. The depot building is elaborately and appropriately draped. There are soldiers and firemen as an escort. The funeral party and the coffin are conveyed across the river. The bells of Albany are tolled and minute guns are fired, and the remains of Abraham Lincoln are conveyed to the State House. The most elaborate and imposing arrangements had been made here during the day to give a proper reception to the remains of the late President. The streets were densely crowded on the line of the procession. The hearse was drawn by four white horses. At half-past one this morning the coffin was opened, and the immense throng of people in and about the Park were permitted to enter the Chamber and view the remains.

New York State Legislature.

Senate.

Albany, April 25.—BILLS PASSED—For the removal of certain female convicts from Sing Sing prison to the Buffalo and Rochester penitentiaries. Incorporating the Pan's Plaster Company, of New York. Amending the act for Railways in West Farms and Morisania. Amending the charter of Leorillard Fire Insurance Company. For the care and education of idle and truant children in Brooklyn.

Assembly.

The amendments to the Harlem Bridge bill were concurred in. The New York passenger and baggage bill was returned from the Assembly with forty-eight new names added as corporators, and the amendments were now concurred in.

REPORTS.—To charter a new ferry company between New York and Brooklyn, adversely agreed to. To establish a State Institute for the blind. For the relief of Sheep's Head Bay Railroad Company. To authorise the Mariposa Company to issue preferred stock, complete. Relative to Justices Police Court New York. To increase the fare on the Buffalo street Railroad, complete.

BILLS PASSED.—Authorising the formation of a company for the purpose of erecting warehouses and docks in the port of New York for Quarantine purposes.

The New York Central Railroad bill 53 to 60.

Adjourned till Wednesday evening.

THE OBSEQUIES, OF Abraham Lincoln. IN New York City.

Immense Turnout of Citizens—Closing Scenes at the City Hall—The Funeral Procession—Scene in the Streets—Departure of the Remains—Incidents, etc.

At least a half million people yesterday witnessed the procession that escorted towards the tomb, the body of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the "Martyr President," but no one individual could be omnipresent; the following descriptions of what occurred at different places, will enable the readers of THE SUN to form some idea of how the citizens of New York mourn the demise of a departed Statesman. Words fail to present a perfect picture, and imagination must supply all that these accounts fail to convey.

The scenes witnessed yesterday in the City of New York surpass anything it has ever been the duty of our reporters to chronicle. From an early hour the streets were alive with people. Thousands surrounded the City Hall, anxious to obtain entrance to that building, where the corpse of our late President was lying in state. All night long, two lines of mourners passed on either side of the coffin, each satisfied at having beheld the features of an honored man lying cold in death. It is believed that upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand persons reviewed the remains while placed beneath the catafalco at the City Hall. This was owing to the facilities afforded at a late hour on Monday night, when an "extra" line was formed, entering at the Western basement door, passing on up the private staircase, and through the Governor's room, from which they entered the catafalco, passed around a sentry to the coffin, and from thence out of the building.

The first glimmer of daylight yesterday morning beheld the outpouring of the people of this city and vicinity, each person determined to be in advance of his neighbor in securing a place in the line of people passing through the City Hall. The ferry-boats from Brooklyn, Jersey City and vicinity, brought immense throngs of people, who promenaded the streets every hour in search of a short road to the catafalco. But though the people rose so early and came from some distance, they could not be in advance of those who had remained up all night and had not yet reached the goal they sought. The East line, at 4 o'clock A. M., extended far up Chatham street: while the West line reached to the Battery. As the dawn strengthened into daylight, the streets leading to the vicinity of the City Hall became alive with various assemblages of men, in uniforms or regalias, marching to the places assigned them in the procession. At 9 o'clock the sidewalks in Broadway, Fourteenth street, and throughout the whole line of march, were thronged with waiting spectators, and for hours before the time announced for the funeral procession to move. Windows were filled, housetops were covered, and sidewalks lined with people. Temporary platforms were erected in many of the streets crossing Broadway. Wherever there was a tree, the fruit it bore was human—and the crop large; many persons climbed upon awning-frames, and wherever there was a balcony, it fairly groaned with the weight of those standing upon it. Drays, rigged with temporary seats, were backed up the side streets, near Broadway, and the places thereon rented at profitable figures. An admirer of "lovely women" could not fail to be enchanted by the display of female beauty on exhibition in the large show-windows of the retail stores on Broadway—where the ladies sat by dozens, arrayed in their best, and displayed as if on exhibition in glass cases for the admiration of passers by. There was much to occupy the attention of judicious observers, even before the procession began to move. When at last the advance guard of the funeral cortege appeared in sight, the people on the sidewalks struggled with each other for positions near the curb stone, and not a few were pushed into the cleared street, only to be driven back by the omnipresent police officers. Short men stood on tip-toe and peered over tall shoulders in front; women held their parasols in the way of their neighbors and were angrily told to lower them. Little children were crushed and nearly smothered between crinoline and coat-tails. But the moving mass assumed "form and shape" at last, and then for hours stood there patiently, with eyes rivetted upon the solemn procession that passed steadily by, the muffled music of band after band, filling their ears with harmonious sounds, as the performers marched along, pealing from brazen throats the subduing and saddening dirges in requiem for the honored dead. Many people held copies of yesterday's SUN in their hands, noting the various divisions as they passed, and referred to the printed programme for information respecting the names of the different Civic Societies passing in review. Occasionally a woman would recognize some friend in the ranks and flutter her handkerchief to attract his attention, whereat both would be exceedingly pleased. At points where the procession rested, various colloquies ensued between the spectators and those in the ranks. It was curious to note the impression made upon the people by the different features of the display. The funeral car was, of course, the most interesting object to all; and many complaints were made of the slowness that characterised the movements of the procession. At last the funeral car arrived, and passed the expectant crowds too rapidly for the eager glances of the suddenly saddened multitude, many of whom could scarcely see through the blinding tears that came unbidden at the recollections it recalled.

LEAVING THE CITY HALL.

At an early hour, two companies of the Seventh regiment, the special guard of honor for the hearse, took up their position on the City Hall steps, and remained in position there until the coffin was carried out.

At this time the scenes from the City Hall steps was extremely imposing. In front, the Seventh regiment was drawn up in line, waiting for the body to be brought out. Behind these in masses were crowds of anxious faces, waiting the advent of the remains. Trees, houses, windows, tops of the windows, tops of houses, and indeed, every place were a foothold could be obtained, was filled and covered with human beings. Even the statute of Washington, in the Park, supported numerous vandals, the head, neck and arms being occupied by those who could climb up and hold on.

Precisely at a quarter to one o'clock the body was conveyed to the hearse. It was carried by the same number of first Sergeants which carried it on a previous occasion, and the regular Guard of Honor, consisting of General and Field officers, took up their position around it. The Seventh Regiment presented arms as the coffin was placed in the hearse, which was drawn by sixteen horses, each led by a colored groom. The City Hall bell now began to toll, and immediately all the fire bells and church bells responded with their mournful chimes. Three companies of the Seventh Regiment formed a hollow square around the funeral car, and thus remained until the head of the procession, which started from Eighth street and Broadway, moved, about half-past 1 o'clock. Precisely at two o'clock the vast cortege began to move from the City Hall, and, with a very slight delay, continued until ten minutes past four o'clock, when the end passed through the Park, occupying two hours and ten minutes in passing the City Hall. The Police arrangements in the Park were admirable, and reflect great credit on the various officers in command.

(*From Another Reporter.*)

INCIDENTS IN THE CITY HALL.

The crowds of men, women and children who had waited, some of them from midnight on Monday, for the purpose of witnessing the remains of the President, were enabled yesterday morning to do so. The long lines reached far up Centre street on the east, and down Broadway, on the west side of the City Hall.

About 10 o'clock, some of the trimmings in front of the building accidentally took fire, but by prompt attention were extinguished before any harm was done.

Shortly afterwards Governor Fenton and staff, and Lieut.-Governor Alvord, entered the Governor's room, and viewed the remains. Admiral Farragut was also present. At 11 o'clock the members of the Seventh Regiment were permitted to view the corpse. Mrs. S. Feist, of this city, sent a beautiful shield, ornamented with pearls, to place on the President's coffin. The Brooklyn Common Council and Members of the Board of Supervisors of Kings Co., accompanied of Acting Mayor D. D. Whiting, viewed the remains. At a few minutes after eleven o'clock many distinguished individuals met in the Mayor's office, including Governors of States, Foreign Consuls, etc., and were from there conducted to the Governor's room, and reviewed the remains of the President. At ten minutes of twelve o'clock the coffin was closed to the public, and at that time it was apparent that not one-fifth of the number of our citizens who desired to see the remains had done so. Large files reached far up Centre street on the East, and down Broadway on the West side. Just as the last strokes of twelve of the City Hall bell were dying away, six soldiers of the Invalid Corps took position on either side of the coffin, where they remained until the order was given for them to raise it upon their shoulders, and then they solemnly and slowly carried it down stairs. Just as it emerged from the building, the band played "Rest Spirit Rest," and continued until the remains were placed upon the funeral car. The effect was indeed solemn and impressive, and will be long remembered by those who witnessed it.

During the morning an interesting incident occurred. Capt. Parker Snow, of the Arctic and Antarctic expedition, brought in a leaf of Common Prayer Book which belonged to Sir John Franklin, and was found among the relics discovered belonging to those who lost their lives in that memorable voyage of discovery. At the top of the page were the words, "The Martyr." As the English Book of Common Prayer has a form of prayer for the 30th January, "being the day of the martyrdom of the Blessed King Charles the First" (so says the same authority), it is probable that this leaf was from that office, and that its corresponding leaf was headed, "King Charles," as the name of the office is, "King Charles, the Martyr." The leaf was put into the coffin.

THE PROCESSION

was under the Grand Marshalships of Brig.-Gen. Wm. Hall, with the following aids: Colonel John W. Avery, Hon. Abram Wakeman, Hon. Charles G. Cornell, Col. James Price, Capt. Charles A. Stetson, and Col. C. A. Johnson. It passed Union Square in the following order:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Second Division of N. Y. State Troops:—Eleventh Brigade, Gen. Smith, including Howitzer Battery, 62d, 47th and 23d regiments; Fifth Brigade, Gen. Crooke, including Artillery Battery, 70th, 28th, 14th and 13th regiments. First Division: Fourth Brigade, Col. Maidhoff, embracing the 95th, 69th, 22d and 11th regiments, and officers of the 79th, 93d, 100th and 102d regiments; Third Brigade, Col. Varian, including the 55th, 37th, 8th, and officers of the 9th regiments; Second Brigade, Gen. Yates, including the Fourth Artillery, and 96th, 84th, 12th, 6th and 5th regiments; First Brigade, Gen. Spicer, including the 99th and 71st regiments, and 1st and 3d cavalry. Followed by a battalion of U. S. Marines, U. S. Military and Navy officers, Maj.-Gen. Dix and staff. The Foreign Consuls in carriages.

GUARD OF HONOR.

G U A R D	H E A R S E	G U A R D

GUARD OF HONOR.

The Delegates from Washington in carriages.
Troop of Cavalry as escort to the Grand Marshal.

SECOND DIVISION.

Col. N. B. Labau, Marshal, with the following aids: W. M. Tweed, Jr., Col. George B. Van Brunt, W. R. Vermilyea, Jr., S. R. Bunell, Mayors and Ex-Mayors of N. Y., and other cities, Aldermen and Councilmen, Heads of Departments, viz: Controller, Street Com'r, City Inspector, Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Department, Counsel to the Corporation, Corporation Attorney, Public Administrator, City Chamberlain and attaches, Board of Appeals and Fire Commissioners, Chief Engineer and Assistants, and members of the Fire Department in citizens' dress; County Government, embracing the Boards of Supervisors with attaches, Commissioners of Charities and Correction with attaches, Board of Education, Inspectors and Trustees of Common Schools, Faculty and Students of Free Academy, Central Park Commissioners and attaches, Tax Commissioners and attaches, Commissioners of Emigration and attaches, Coroners and Deputy Coroners, Recorder and City Judges, Judges of Supreme Court, Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas, Marine Court, and Civil Justices' Court with attaches, District Attorney, Assistant District Attorney, and attaches, Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, and attaches, County Clerk, Register, Surrogate, and attaches; State Government, embracing Gov. Fenton and staff, Ex-Governors of the State, Heads of Departments of State, Members of Senate and Assembly, Ex-Members of the Senate and Assembly, Judges of the Court of Appeals. The New York State Society of Cincinnati, Captains of the Port of New York, Harbor Masters, Pilot Commissioners, Port Wardens and all others deriving authority from the State government. United States Government, embracing the Collector of Port of N. Y., officers and attaches. Surveyor of Port, revenue officers and attaches. Naval officers, with other officers connected with his department. Postmaster of the City of N. Y., Secretary, assistants, and clerks. Revenue officers and Revenue Inspectors. Members of Congress and Ex-members of Congress. Collectors, Assessors, and Deputies of the U. S. Internal Revenue, with their officers and clerks. Marshal of U. S. for the Southern District of N. Y. U. S. District Attorney, Assistant District Atty., officers, and clerks. Judges of the U. S. Courts, clerks and officers. U. S. Sub-Treasury and Assay Office, with officers connected therewith. Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard and officers attached. Officers and ex-officers of the U. S. Army. Officers and ex-officers of the U. S. Vols.

THIRD DIVISION.

Col. Frank E. Howe, Marshal; John A. Stevens, Jr., Maj. J. K. Smith, Aids; the Clergy, Medical Faculty, Members of Bar, Members of Press, Chamber of Commerce, Different Clubs, Associated Banks, Commercial Association, Members of Produce Exchange, N. Y. Board Fire Insurance Cos., N. Y. Board Marine Insurance Cos., Christian Commission, U. S. Sanitary Com., Historical Society, Tammany Society, Union, Tammany, Mozart and McKeon General Coms., German Central Com. and Constitutional Union, Delegation of Loyal League of America, Citizens of Pacific Coast, Cadets of Temperance and Sons of Temperance, Representatives of the Fire Department.

FOURTH DIVISION.

J. H. Hobart Ward, Marshal; Grand Lodge F. and A. M., and other Lodges; I. O. of Red Men; O. of Baal Boreth; O. of Rosl Mousch; Free Sons of Israel; Abraham Lodge, No. 1, O. B. A.; Pilgrim Lodge No. 245 of I. O. of T.; Sclavonic Union Society; Independent Butchers' Lodge.

FIFTH DIVISION.

John Tucker, Marshal. Division of the Irish Societies and Associations.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Benjamin Winne, Marshal; Caulker's Association Branch of same, Riggers' United Protective Asso., Riggers' Benevolent Asso., Ship Joiners' Protective Asso., Ship Sawyers' Soc., 'Longshoremen's United Protective Asso'ns, Nos. 1 and 2, 'Longshoremen's Benevolent Soc., Singer's Operatives, Steam Boiler Makers' Benevolent Asso., Association Dry Goods Clerks, Waiters' Benevolent Protective Asso., Justitia Club, Typographical Society and Literary Phalanx.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Col. E. F. Shepard, Marshal; Capt. H. H. Holbrook, Andrew Barstow, Capt. Ambrose K. Striker, Capt. James L. Price, Captain Fred. Pierson, Aids; the American Protestant Association, Workingmen's Union Delegation, House Carpenters, Tailors, Painters, Plumbers, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Workers, Tin, Slate and Metal Roofers, Upholsterers, Shade Painters, Car Drivers, Coach Makers, Dry Goods Clerks, Typographical Society, Trunk and Bag Makers, Packing Box Makers, Carpet and Furniture Clerks, Sash and Blind Makers, Plasterers, Gold Beaters, Clothing Cutters, Horse Shoer's Association, Coppersmiths, Paper Stainers, N. Y. Caledonian Club, N. York Turners' Society, Silk Factory Employes, Bionker Society, N. Y. Sharpshooters, Young Men's Ind. Dem. Asso'n., Ancient Order of Faithful Fellows, New York Boss Bakers' Asso'n, Bohemian National Benev. Society, Italian Asso'n, Society of Social Reformers, Ceres Union, National Glee Club, Washington Cotezio, and Island Social Club.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Col. E. J. Fowler, Marshal; U. L. Associations, McClellan Clubs, Father Mathew T. A. B. Societies, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, St. James R. C. Benev. Society, Father Mathew T. A. Benefit Society, No. 1, Shamrock Society, No. 1, Assumption T. A. B. Society, St. Patrick's Society, 'Longshoremens' Associations, Representatives of the Colored Societies.

THE FIGURES.

As some curiosity will be manifested to know the exact number of persons who joined in the procession, the following will be found very nearly correct, having been obtained by actual observation, verified by the reports of several persons.

Military	10,150 persons.
Civic Delegations	22,058 persons.
Total	32,2?8 persons.

AT UNION SQUARE.

The head of the procession arrived at Union Square at one o'clock precisely, but it was ten minutes past three before the hearse appeared. As it entered the square, all present uncovered and gazed with mournful interest upon the highly-ornamented receptacle bearing the richly-decorated coffin containing all that was earthly of the late Abraham Lincoln. The previous military pageant, exhibiting some eight thousand soldiers of our National Guard, was forgotten in a moment, and many eyes that had previously beamed with other emotions instantly became suffused with tears. As the hearse slowly passed on, the cynosure attention of every person in the vast crowd was directed towards it, looking after it until it had passed down Fourteenth street and turned into the Fifth Avenue.

Then came the mourners—citizens of every calling, in most instances twenty abreast; thus manifesting their regard for the memory of a man who once held the destinies of this Republic in his hands. As the different societies and delegations filed past, it seemed as if every man was duly impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. The discharge of minute guns shook surrounding houses, and startled horses pawed the pavements, apparently restrained from dashing on by the consciousness that they too mourned the deceased President.

Onward went the long procession. Band after band passed, playing mournful music, impregnating the very atmosphere with sounds of wailing and woe. Above shone the bright sun, gloriously, fittingly smiling upon the funeral of one, whose body was followed on the way to its last resting place by an army of New York citizens. Those who witnessed the scene, will never forget the occasion, and foreign nations will hear of it with the knowledge that a free nation buries its dead President in a manner befitting the station he occupied. No hollow exhibition of grief, but a real tangible substance, far different from the gorgeous shows that follow the remains of crowned heads, when the hand of Death removes a kingly ruler. In other countries, long lines of empty carriages, with blinds drawn down, follow the coffin of a dead sovereign. In this Republic, millions of free men, in *propria persona*, pay the last token of respect to a deceased chief magistrate, symbolizing the integrity of the people, and betokening their unalterable devotion to those institutions that are destined to become models for free government everywhere.

The military halted at three o'clock, and opened ranks to permit the Hearse and Civic portion of the funeral train to proceed to the depot. At a few minutes before five o'clock the rear of the procession entered Union Square, a delegation of one hundred and twenty colored men [guarded by two detachments of police] closing the cortege, bearing a banner on which was inscribed—

"Abraham Lincoln, our Emancipator."

Applause greeted the appearance of these men, as they passed Union Square, and the same greeting was extended far up the Fifth Avenue.

INCIDENTS.

Several accidents, not of a serious nature, occurred during the day. In a window near Bleecker street, a temporary staging gave way and precipitated a number of ladies to the floor, one of whom, a Miss Clark, of Jersey City, suffered a fracture of her right arm; while another had her hands badly cut with the broken window glass. The horses attached to a truck, upon which were many people, took fright, about one o'clock P. M., and starting suddenly, threw some of the occupants to the ground, injuring several of them, and a boy who was clinging to one of the wheels fell in such a way that the wheel passed over him, injuring him so severely that he had to be carried home, lamenting the accident that prevented him from seeing the remainder of the moving picture of the day.

One reporter overheard a lady ask another why she had left the seat she had been occupying: "Because," said she, "I felt too indignant to stay. I asked a man who sat next to me if there were to be any colored people in the procession, and he said, with a great oath, that it would be a disgrace to the city if there were, and that he'd like to rotten egg the black imps if they showed their faces in the procession. I turned to him and said, 'Excuse me, sir; I wish to get down; I don't care to sit by a man as black as you are.' He looked black enough to bite me when I said that, but I didn't care."

The horse-cars of the different lines, notwithstanding the movements of some, were obstructed during a portion of the day, were over-burthened with passengers at morning and evening—bringing in the people from the suburbs of the city, and taking them home again at night. Not only were the cars crowded to suffocation inside, but outside men hung on to railings, wherever they could get a foot upon one of the platforms; and in some instances they climbed to the

Continued on the last page.

71 2009 085.00818

THE NEW YORK SUN.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1865.

The Obsequies of Abraham Lincoln.

YESTERDAY New York paid the last tribute of respect and honor to the remains of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The funeral cortege has departed on its way westward. The garb of mourning that has enshrouded the city since the death of the late President will now be removed. Business will resume its wonted activity, and the outward tokens of popular grief and sorrow will remain only in the memory of those who have witnessed them. But how indelible will be the impress of the late scenes in this city, particularly those of yesterday, upon the minds of the people of New York. The imposing obsequies of our honored President, who by violence met his death, is an event that cannot be obliterated from the memory while life lasts. Not only will it be vividly remembered by our citizens, but it will be something for parents to narrate to their children and their grandchildren in future years, when this memorable occasion has been a part of the written history of our country. It will live in the recollection, not simply because it marked the last honors paid to the remains of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, nor because of the remarkable circumstances connected with his death, but because the subject of these honors was a man whom the people respected and revered to a degree felt for no man since the days of WASHINGTON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, like WASHINGTON, was a man of the people. Unlike most of his predecessors in the Presidency, he started in life just as the great mass who witnessed the scenes of yesterday have started, with no aid but that which nature gave him. He was not born in luxury, nor reared in affluence, but his origin and his early prospects were as lowly as those of the humblest man in New York. He had no early advantages of education, no influential friends to give him a place in the race of life, no hand to shield him from the cares, the privations and the hardships that fall to the lot of poverty. All that he had to rely upon were his own industry, exertion and personal worth—these were his fortune, and with them he started upward upon the ladder of life, and crowned his career by obtaining a place in the highest niche of fame. It is such a record as this that causes the affections of the great mass of our people to entwine so closely around the memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. There was none of that haughty and aristocratic element in his nature, which is so apt to manifest itself in those who reach exalted social positions, and which is so repugnant to popular feeling. He was President of the United States, but he was none the less the kind-hearted, genial and courteous friend of that class from whose rank in life he sprung. He was one of the few public men whom prosperity did not change. The position which he occupied obliged him to associate chiefly with the dignitaries of his own and other countries, but his heart beat responsive with the hearts of the people, and their interest was always paramount to all others in his thoughts. It is not strange that the citizens of New York should manifest the profoundest sorrow at the death of such a man, or that they should exhibit such devotion to his memory. Their grief was heartfelt and sincere, a touching exhibition of the veneration accorded by every one to true worth, divested of any glittering adornments. It was not a political nor a sectarian feeling, but the sentiment was higher, nobler than that, and founded upon a purer thought. In ABRAHAM LINCOLN the people have lost a friend, the nation a wise ruler; but his memory will be cherished, his example will be emulated, his virtues will be remembered, and his good deeds will be an everlasting monument, that will overshadow *for all time*, the errors he may have committed.

Closing Up the War.

THE rebellion has now reached the condition of an undermined building—it has begun to tremble, and there seems but little for our soldiers to do but to look on while the work of demolition progresses. Aside from the army of JOHNSTON, the present *status* of which it is difficult to determine, the rebels have no force that can properly be called an army. They have detached and fragmentary bands scattered about through the South, but none of these dare show themselves before the Union troops. The Mobile garrison, or what is left of it, is somewhere to the northward of that city, if it has not ere this surrendered to our forces; but it is composed almost exclusively of militia and negroes, and can offer no successful resistance. Through the central part of Alabama, General WILSON, the dashing cavalry officer, is sweeping, like a comet, capturing important towns in quick succession, destroying railroads and everything else of value to the rebels. Macon, West Point, Griffin, Columbus, and other prominent towns have fallen into his possession, together with a large number of prisoners and a vast amount of military stores and war munitions. General WILSON has a large force under his command, and as he is reported to be moving eastward, it is not at all improbable that he may dispute the passage of JOHNSTON into the Gulf States, should the rebel General elude SHERMAN. West of the Mississippi there seems to be complete inertia in military matters, and it is difficult to determine what is the condition of the rebel forces in that quarter. If it is true that JEFF. DAVIS has succeeded in crossing the Mississippi river and entering Texas, we will doubtless hear from that region before long. As DAVIS has his portable "Government" in his carpet-bag, he will probably reopen business in some Texan town, and try to rally the fag-ends of rebellion around him, and give the Government all the trouble in his power. He will be very careful, however, to have the way conveniently clear for a rear movement into Mexico, on the first appearance of danger.

Rebel Leaders Implicated.

THE announcement made by Secretary STANTON that he has information to the effect that the murder of President LINCOLN was organized in Canada and approved in Richmond, will hardly surprise those who have closely watched the course of the rebel leaders since the beginning of the war. Their official conduct has been well calculated to inculcate crime of every description in the minds of their followers. They have done everything in their power to impress their subordinates with the belief that all "Yankees" should be exterminated. Their system of guerilla warfare, their inhumanity to our imprisoned soldiers, their brutality to our wounded and dead on the battle-fields, their public recognition of piracy and robbery, all tend directly to imbue the more reckless class of rebels with the idea that Union men should be put out of the way, without any conscientious scruples. Besides this general teaching of the rebel leaders, the consummate manner in which the plot of assassination was conceived and carried out, shows pretty conclusively that it was not by novices. It was just such a plot as might be expected to emanate from the brains of men who conspired to assassinate the nation by means of a treasonable rebellion. It is presumable that the evidence accumulated by the War Department will fully substantiate this official assertion of Secretary STANTON, and should it do so, the fullest retribution should be visited upon the instigators of the conspiracy. If it is found to have been approved by the rebel government, then the officials composing that government must suffer the consequences, and the people will demand that the punishment shall be commensurate with the crime.

Withdrawal of the French from Mexico.

A debate which occurred in the French Legislative Chambers on the 11th inst., elicited a highly important declaration from the Minister of State in relation to French policy in Mexico. The subject under discussion was the antipathy manifested by the people of the United States toward the usurpation in Mexico, and the possibility of war between this country and France as the result. M. ROUHER, the State Minister, refuted the assertions that there was danger of such a war, and on the contrary, he contended that France had maintained a strict neutrality throughout the rebellion; that President LINCOLN earnestly desired a continuance of the friendly relations existing between the two nations; and that "France had not, under a regard for her security in Mexico, formed the impious wish that the civil war might be prolonged." The Minister remarked, at the same time, that "a portion of the French troops had already arrived home from Mexico," and that "the remainder would be withdrawn as soon as possible." This official declaration of the French Government is very significant. It means, simply, that NAPOLEON has made up his mind to let MAXIMILIAN shift for himself, and that the latter shall no longer be supported by French bayonets. It is all very well for the British and French Governments, at this time, to parade their "strict neutrality" between the North and the South during the war, and also to assure us of their profound respect, sympathy and friendly feeling at this particular juncture; but if these professions had come two or three years ago, and had been backed up by corresponding actions, they would not appear so transparent as they now do. Why is NAPOLEON now beginning to withdraw his troops from Mexico? MAXIMILIAN needs them badly enough; he has not yet conquered the liberals; he has not conciliated the church party, and the tenure by which he holds his Empire is anything but satisfactory. The secret of NAPOLEON'S action in this respect, is simply this, however much his Minister of State may now attempt to disguise it. He hoped and believed, in common with England, that the civil war in the United States would eventuate in disruption of the Federal Government, and in the overthrow of its military power. He had long been casting wistful glances toward the rich districts of Mexico, but the "Monroe Doctrine" lay between him and the realization of his wishes, and he feared to lay a hand upon the coveted treasure. But when the rebellion came, when the strong arm of our Government had all it could do to protect the nation from an internal foe, and when there was a prospect that it would be paralyzed by the work of rebellion, the wily NAPOLEON determined to seize the prize that he was so eager to obtain. The Austrian Arch-Duke was accordingly sent to Mexico by the French Emperor, he was installed under the protection of French soldiers, he was virtually a deputy of NAPOLEON, and has derived all his importance from that connection. But the history of the rebellion during the last six months has taught NAPOLEON that the predictions even of Emperors are fallible. He has been forced to the conclusion that this Government is not destined to be sacrificed by rebellion; he has learned that its military arm is not only strong enough to protect the nation, but that, since it is about to be unshackled from the struggle with treason, it is able to preserve its old prestige, and to defend all its principles, not excepting the Monroe doctrine. Herein lies the secret of NAPOLEON'S sudden determination to withdraw his troops from Mexico. He sees very plainly that there is a storm brewing in that region, and with his proverbial shrewdness he is anticipating danger by leaving the country. It is true that it looks like a very shabby trick for NAPOLEON to desert his Mexican dupe so soon as danger is apprehended, but "the nephew of his uncle" is fully impressed with the theory that self-preservation is the paramount duty. But he has brought his shrewdness into play in getting out of this Mexican muddle, with the same success that usually characterizes him. He has induced the Austrian Government to send seven thousand soldiers to Mexico in place of his own troops, and part of that force has already embarked. By this skillful dodge, NAPOLEON has got himself out of the difficulty that he saw impending, and has at the same time paid off an old score against Austria, by getting the latter's feet into the Mexican trap. If JOSEPH, the Austrian gentleman, has any regard for his reputation, he will dispose of his Mexican elephant at the earliest opportunity. If he fails to find a victim to give it to, as NAPOLEON did, he had better abandon it.

Jeff. Davis's "Belligerent Rights."

WHEN the Lake Erie pirates and the St. Alban's raiders were taken into custody and confined in Canada, JEFF. DAVIS interposed in their behalf, and claimed their exemption from punishment, on the ground that they were in the service of the "Confederate Government," and therefore entitled to all the rights and immunities accorded to "belligerents." DAVIS has not yet been heard from on the subject of the late tragedy at Washington, but it would be exactly in keeping with his position regarding the border desperadoes, if he would issue his manifesto declaring that the authors of the assassination were engaged in legitimate warfare, and claiming immunity from punishment for them on that ground. So far as the principle is concerned, there was no difference between the murder of a citizen of St. Albans and that of the President at Washington. Both acts were the offspring of the rebellion, and the author of one is as much entitled to "belligerent rights" as the other. It is important to DAVIS that he should secure this point as early as possible, for it is quite likely that he will very soon want to use it as a precedent for his own case.

THE Duke of Sutherland is an indefatigable fireman, and sleeps with his "rig" by his bedside. He has had telegraphic wires put up, leading from all the engine stations to his bedroom.

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

Abstract of Fifth Annual Report, for the Year 1864.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NO. 1 BOND ST., NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

To the Legislature of the State of New York, and the Board of Supervisors of the County of New York:

The Commissioners of Public charities and Correction, in conformity with the law creating the Department, have the honor to submit the following report of their labors for the past year.

It will be seen, upon an examination of the details of the receipts and expenditures of the Department, that, notwithstanding the very formidable increase in the cost of all articles of consumption, and the additional sums necessarily paid for services to carry on the affairs of the Institutions, the exercise of strict economy has enabled the Commissioners to present an account which they believe will compare favorably with those of other similar trusts throughout the country.

Unavoidable circumstances have prevented an earlier presentation of this Report, and yet there would seem to be a propriety in bringing it up as near to the point of the expiration of the term of service of the present Board as possible, in order to embrace within it the entire five years of our official connection with these institutions.

In no former period of five years were such difficulties and derangements encountered in the administration of the business devolved upon this commission as in the period which embraces the official term of the present Board.

Entering upon the duties of the Commission with perfect independence, and determination to do their simple duty, they have throughout their official term acted with entire disinterestedness and impartiality, and they now submit for the consideration of their fellow-citizens the results of their efforts to secure to the City of New York a just and faithful administration of its charities and corrections. It has cost no little effort, in the midst of similar administrations, and in the immediate vicinity of extraordinary and extravagant expenditure, to withstand the importunity of individual and combined efforts to increase the amount of expenditure, under a hope and expectation of popular favor and consideration.

Year after year we have endeavored to urge upon the consideration of our fellow citizens, as well as the authorities for the State and city, objects of great public importance, tending to the amelioration of the condition of the poor, the more just and proper correction of the criminal, the more humane treatment demanded by the lunatic, and the comfort and happiness of the aged, the decriped, and the unfortunate, not forgetting those who have, through indulgences reaching even to statue criminality, thrown themselves upon the care, support, and benevolence of our institutions. In the performance of our duties, it is no more than right for us to continue to call the attention of the respective depositories of power throughout the State to the views which have grown out of our experience, and which have been heretofore repeatedly expressed, and we trust that those authorities will see the necessity as well as the propriety of acting upon these suggestions. The fact, to which we refer in no partisan or proscriptive spirit, that of the persons who become inmates of the institutions under our charge, 80 per cent. are of foreign birth, unaccustomed to our political and social system, is one of sufficient importance to attract the attention and receive the consideration of all those who believe that the laws which define the duties and responsibilities of different public officers should be strictly obeyed in spirit and in letter. It should not be forgotten that this Board is charged with the care of the poor, the infirm and the criminals of the County of New York only. For the care and protection of the immigrants who throng to our great city from Europe, the State has provided by the establishment of a Board of Commissioners, which possesses ample powers, and controls means raised by a tax on the immigrant sufficient to enable it to fully provide for his wants, and to throw him, otherwise than as a criminal, upon the care of this Commission, should be an unfrequent occurrence, yet a very large proportion as has been shown of the subjects of its care are of the immigrant class, who could and should be cared for by the State Board, which is so fully endowed for the purpose. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have never hesitated nor neglected to provide for the immigrant, when thrown upon their protection; but duty alike to the County of New York, and to the immigrant, demands that for the wants and needs of the latter the State Board of Emigration Commissioners should provide, and the County be saved the large expense now incurred. It will appear by our records that the claims made by this Department upon the Commissioners of Emigration, for reimbursement of moneys expended in supporting immigrants who found an asylum in these institutions during the period in which they were entitled to support by the Commissioners of Emigration, have been decided in our favor by the Referee; thus rescuing, through tedious, vexatious and expensive litigation, the sum of $16,392 12-100 on the first suit, with interest on specific amounts from May 1, 1854, with costs of action, and finally settling a principle which this Commission has contended for through many years, and which, if justly and fairly carried out, would entitle the City and County of New York to the repayment of hundreds of thousands of dollars. It will be borne in mind, in this connection, that gradually, from the earliest period of the organization of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, step by step, through one Legislature after another, under the most persistent and determined action, this Department has been made to perform many of the duties, and especially those of the most unpleasant character, which were included in the obligations of that Commission. They have compelled this Department to receive all their patients suffering from Small Pox and Ship Fever, thereby creating a pestilential atmosphere around our own sick and helpless patients, in the hospitals which they are justly entitled to occupy without being involved in the dangers of personal contact with such dread companions. We trust that the time is not far distant when the poor and unfortunate of our own city and our own county may have the privilege of enjoying what there is of life and protection and comfort without being made the companions of immigrants suffering from loathsome and pestilential diseases; and more especially as the latter, under the spirit and philanthropy of laws made for their special protection are entitled to be treated by the Emigrant Commissioners, in a manner becoming a civilized and generous community, without endangering the lives and health of others. In our previous recommendations we have deemed it proper to set forth our views in reference to the establishment of an Asylum for Inebriates, also for the extension of the Hospital and Medical Department of Bellevue Hospital, as well as additional buildings for the care and protection of those afflicted with ship fever and other contagious diseases. While we have a full conviction of the necessity of carrying out those views, we feel also that it is our duty, under the existing condition of the country, its heavy expenditures as well as the bounteous provisions made by the United States Government for the protection and care of the soldier and his family, to proceed with great care and make every possible effort to expend the money of our citizens with economy, in view of the present extraordinary and unprecedented state of affairs. The immense provision for hospital accommodation by the United States, it is gratifying to know, is fully up to the demands of the country upon that charity. Our hope and expectation is, that but a short period will elapse before we will be relieved from many of the expenditures which war has entailed upon us. In reference to the establishment of an Inebriate Asylum, we feel that it is a project of great moment to the welfare of a class who are made wretched by the improper use of intoxicating beverages. No institution of this sort yet established has sufficiently advanced in its government and usefulness to enable us to judge to what extent it may be proper for this Commission to venture. We hope, by means of this Asylum, to effect the restoration to usefulness of a large class of persons who, through excessive indulgence, have been rendered useless to society, placed without the pale of confidence and respect, and have brought sorrow and disgrace upon those with whom they are connected. With this view the Commissioners have obtained plans for the building of an edifice upon Ward's Island, which, while it is sufficiently large to test, in all points, the value of such a provision, can be easily extended to embrace the full requirements of the city for a long time to come. The building in contemplation at Bellevue Hospital is intended to afford all the necessary provisions for the accommodation of the increasing demand of the city for a Dead House, for legal examinations, post-mortem investigations, coroners' juries, and accommodations for medical and surgical relief to Out-Door Poor, and all the varied requirements of an institution of that sort, besides furnishing the necessary room and accommodation for the use of the Bellevue Hospital College—an institution united by common interests and a perfectly good understanding, with the welfare of the Institutions in charge of this commission, and already known throughout the country as by far the most important institution of its kind on this continent. In this connection it may be well to state, that during the last year we have had an unprecedented increase in the number of patients suffering from Small Pox, Ship Fever, and other virulent diseases, requiring us to furnish additional buildings and tents, beside the additional requisite attendance from medical men, nurses and all the paraphernalia of hospital service. This has entailed not only a large additional expenditure of money, but has caused an unexampled mortality among our employes, including the clergy, the physicians, officers, nurses and others, who, while in the discharge of their duties, have fallen victims to these dreadful maladies. Our statistics touching the treatment of fever, we think, will exhibit points of deep interest to medical men. They prove conclusively that not only a great saving of life, but also a great reduction in the use of alcoholic stimulants, has been effected by the treatment adopted. The history of the Institutions for detention, connected with this department, is one of deep interest to those who feel a regard for the unfortunate, and desire to use the benefit of experience in the future government of the inmates. The Penitentiary, Workhouse and auxiliary Institutions, present a subject of deep interest to those who have been in the habit, as we have, of daily intercourse with persons who are passed from our Police Department into the hands of the Commissioners for punishment and [illegible] of a changing population, passing from one institution to another, which does not separate them as far as it is generally supposed. Kept apart and classified as they are only by different grades and conditions of criminality, a reformation, it seems to us, is quite beyond the power of any organization not properly sustained by the courts, and uniting every department of criminal jurisprudence in the proper disposition of the parties implicated. The hurried and inconsiderate dispatch of cases brought before the courts, especially the lower courts, makes the dispensation of justice almost farcical. Nothing could be found to engage the attention of the Legislature, with more profit to the public welfare, than a thorough and complete examination of this matter of the administration of police justice, and an entire change in the conduct of affairs. The Legislature in 1864 passed two bills intended to remedy some of the evils here referred to, one of which, however was not approved by the Governor. The attention of the present Legislature is respectfully directed to this bill, the provisions of which, we think, were wise, and calculated to be of great benefit to the interests of reform. We desire to call the attention of the Legislature to the repeated communications made to the late Governor of the State, in reference to the vagrant laws, Commission of Emigration, confinement of long term prisoners, lunatic criminals, the private institutions of charity, protection of disabled soldiers, &c., &c. Seeing no reason for an abandonment of our views touching the points referred to, we feel it a duty to reiterate them. The Wardens, Superintendent, and other officials connected with the government of the institutions, have commended themselves for their attention, economy and general supervision of the affairs placed in their charge, as faithful and honest men. The department of the Alms House will present a favorable report by its Warden, and we feel that this class of our dependents have had attention commensurate with the sufferings which sorrow, misfortune and old age have put upon them. The Work-House also gives a good report, and under a contract for the female labor, has been made to produce $17,503. We have no recollection of a period since the existence of that Institution, when so much labor has been bestowed with so much advantage to the Institution and to the city. The male portion, however, like the population of all institutions of a similar character, is of a much feebler description than usual; this fact is attributable, doubtless, to the demands of the war, high bounties, and the increased opportunity for procuring employment. The Penitentiary.—The report of this Institution will exhibit a great and continued reduction in the number of inmates compared with years previous to the war, undoubtedly growing out of the inducements for enlistment, and an exchange of the confinement of the prison for the profession of arms, in accordance with the arrangements made with the courts and their tributaries. We cannot but regard the system of penitentiary confinement, and what is termed punishment, as falling far short of the wisest and best mode of treating this unfortunate condition of man. As at present constituted, these penitentiaries cannot be looked upon otherwise than as schools of vice, as aiders and abettors in the perpetuation of crime, and an encouragement to the very vices, and their attendant consequences, which they are expected to prevent. We continue to regard the Lunatic Asylum as one of those necessary institutions which call for a wise, kind and generous attention from those who are called upon to govern them. The Asylum in our charge being the most extensive one on this continent, and occupied almost entirely by insane, dependent and helpless people, is entitled to the most careful and conscientious government of which we are capable. Our numbers vary but slightly from those of the past year. The condition of the inmates has been such as to commend the institution for cleanliness, order, good treatment, and abundant provision, embracing three large and well arranged buildings, and affording ample opportunity to classify and regulate the inmates in accordance with the demands of propriety and humanity. The Commissioners pay an appropriate tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Ranney, so long at the head of this institution, and hint, en passant, that the pestilence which took him and other officers off, was introduced by patients sent to them from the Commissioners of Emigration. The Small-Pox Hospitals, during the past year, has been filled to overflowing, under circumstances hardly to have been anticipated. First, we have had forced upon us the entire number of this class of patients, who should have been protected and cared for by the Commissioners of Emigration. Secondly, we have been called upon to shelter, care for, and medically treat patients from the army and navy—an extra call upon our resources, which we did not anticipate, leaving us with a somewhat crowded institution, and throwing upon us the entire number of those patients. We are glad to say, however, that we have given to those who have suffered under this loathsome malady the best service we could render, and the best provision made anywhere in this country for this disease. The Island and Fever Hospitals, near by, have continued to perform all the service required of them, among the legitimate claimants of our city's poor; in addition to which we have been able to serve many of our sick and wounded soldiers, and have done all that was required of us to lessen the pain and soften the pillow of those who come within their control and treatment. We would most earnestly repeat the opinions and recommendations expressed in our last Annual Report in reference to a large number of persons who occupy these Institutions. Although the victims of their own folly and imprudence, yet they are entitled to all the consideration which poor, unfortunate and erring creatures can lay claim to. The portion of our charge which brings home to us the very groundwork of charity is to be found at The Children's Home, on Randall's Island. This institution interests everybody. There are none who have a thought of charity, of kindness, or of correction, whose heart does not beat in unison with those who, with earnestness and integrity of purpose, seek to begin, in the early hours of youth, to shape the mind, direct the action, and bring up the innocent claimant of charity in principles of honesty, propriety and usefulness. This Home, situated as it is on an island near by the city, is the receptacle of all the fatherless, motherless, neglected and forgotten children of the city. Here they are placed under the rules, regulations and care of the Commissioners of Charity, with every provision that can be made for a mass of children anywhere. They are guarded, by day and by night, by faithful, kind and excellent matrons and officers. They are permitted to know, through the zealous and kind actions of those who visit them almost daily, the difference between virtue and vice, honesty and dishonesty, and are taught to remember their Creator in the days of their youth. They are well and cleanly clothed and cared for, taught to read and write, and prepared, as far as time and opportunity will permit, to embrace the earliest advantages of home-education and advancement. They are severed from their parents or guardians only as a necessity, and, by virtue of the reputation of the Institution which they date from, are held, in special regard by the good people of almost every State where they have subsequently found homes. It has been our design to encourage every proper object and means to elevate and comfort these youthful dependants, and we feel that it is one of those provisions of our city in which every citizen may feel an interest, and every official connected with it a pride and consolation, when properly, discreetly and honestly administered. Bellevue Hospital, on the advent of this Commission, presented an object of painful contemplation. The history of the period anterior to the administration of this Board, is within the recollection of all observing citizens. Statements, well fortified, were made, alleging the existence of vermin, and other evidences of neglect, which disclosed a record revolting to those in the least interested in the welfare of the sick and the suffering. In contrast with the condition of things in this hospital at that period, we are now able to present to the people of the city of New York a well-administered Institution in all its departments, its officers co-operating harmoniously together in the discharge of their varied duties, guarded in its expenditure, and pre-eminent in its character for cleanliness and good government. Our Medical Department which is almost entirely based upon the connection we have with the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, has a just claim to our acknowledgements for its attention to the sick, and for its general administration of our hospitals, in the medical and surgical departments. The number requiring attention from this department daily, hourly and momentarily, necessarily calls largely upon the time and talents of the Board of Physicians of that College, as well as those co-operating with them, under their instructions, in different hospitals. It has been our endeavor, under all circumstances, to unite with them in every proposed advancement of the science of medicine, and do our share toward securing important results, through a just and liberal policy, in the connection of that department with the general administration and government of the Institutions. We hope thus to secure, beyond peradventure, the best possible attention, the surest, safest and wisest application of experience, education and attention of those for whom we are bound to act as guardians, in the absence of means and ability to provide for themselves. Out-door Medical and Surgical Relief.—From time to time, during the last few years, the Commissioners have had under consideration the proposition in connection with the Bellevue Hospital Medical Board, of the establishment at that point in the contemplated new building, of specialties in connection with an Out-door Medical and Surgical Department for the relief of the poor, and they have concluded that they will make a trial sufficient for testing the usefulness and propriety of such a bureau. The Bakery, the City Cemetery, the Auxiliary Prisons, and all the various objects of lesser importance yet united in the government of these Institutions, make satisfactory reports, and promise to advance in measures of economy and usefulness. The City Prison, which connects all the other prisons of the city, has our united approbation in its administration; and, considering the mode of treatment by our Courts of the mass of inmates thrown under the jurisdiction of the Warden of that Institution, we may congratulate ourselves that, with the Matron and Mrs. Foster, Mrs. French, and others, as helpers, we have assurances of continued good government, which is creditable to those who are immediately connected with it as well as to those of us who are responsible for it. We should do injustice to ourselves, if we did not unite in informing our fellow-citizens of the very copious streams of unobtrusive philanthropy which are flowing from various quarters into the dark regions of vice, as well as amid the pains and sorrows of those who make up the better class of our indigent population. Religious teachings, coming from the sincere and benevolent ministers of the Gospel of all the various forms of faith, aided by those who labor incessantly with a hope of doing good; and not less to be regarded, the efforts of the Sisters of Charity and the Mercy who with them unite from the beginning to the end, year by year, day by day, and night by night, in the ministration of kindness—all these consolations have been provided for our unfortunates by these feeling hearts and liberal hands. Salaries.—It has not been, so far as our observation extends, always just to augment the expenditures of the Department, by advancing the pay of the employees of the Commission. We have felt it our duty to hold back, as far as propriety would permit, from advancing the pay of our officers. We have, however, not been unmindful of the proper and just claims, under the circumstances, of a general advance in the prices of most the necessaries of life. We have, therefore, felt it our duty to add a per centage to the pay of our employes, which we have most cheerfully granted, in the belief that, actuated by the same spirit which induced us to increase the emoluments of office under stress of these circumstances, there will be a readiness on the part of those who have been the recipients thereof, to meet a reversed state of things with composure, and willingly return, if it shall be deemed necessary to do so, to the original sums fixed at the commencement of this Commission. Supplies.—The expenditure of so large an amount of money for the actual supply of this Department, involves not only a responsibility on the part of the Commissioners in the protection of the inmates and the poor generally throughout their control, as to the character, the quality and the quantity of the necessaries of life, but also as to the mode of obtaining them. Heretofore, under a system of contracting for the chief articles of consumption, such as meat, milk, clothing, &c., they have, under a rigid inspection, been able to guard, to a great extent, the quality of the supplies contracted for. Such, however, has been the condition of the markets for those chief articles of consumption, that it has been found quite unjust, in their opinion, to hold to the strict letter of the contract those who come forward in good faith, with a desire to serve the Institutions with fidelity and justice. They have, therefore, deemed it their duty to add to the prices of the supplies under the meat and milk contracts a percentage which was deemed liberal and just, though it could not, perhaps, be legally claimed. Out-Door Poor.—One of the most important as well as one of the most difficult branches of the Government of these Institutions is the organization and operation of the Department of Out-Door Poor. Having had the benefit of an experienced and faithful head, in the person of Mr. George Kellock, the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, the Commission has left largely in his hands the response to the demands of those in needy circumstances, or in a condition of health requiring immediate attention and relief. Improvements have been made from year to year, yet much remains to be accomplished to prevent imposition and fraud, as well as to properly regard the more delicate demands of necessity. The high prices of provisions, clothing, and great increase of small-pox and typhoid fever, have considerably increased the expenditures of this Department. Fuel, also, has reached a cost which makes it still more necessary to require close economy in consumption by the recipient's of the city bounty. In several of the previous reports of this Department, we have called the attention of our fellow-citizens to the great and growing evil of multiplying private charitable institutions. During the last year the opinions heretofore expressed have been vindicated by the exposure of one case of the most cruel nature that can blacken the records of pretended charity; and we sincerely hope that this example, which bears so favorably upon our heretofore earnestly expressed opinions will make its appropriate impression. In no previous period in the history of this city or the Department has there been anything like so large a number as during the last year of those who have been cared for and brought through this Department into the institutions set apart for Small-Pox and Ship Fever. The vehicles and laborers made use of in the collection of this class of our charge have been in continuous and active operation. The provisions contemplated for the temporary rest of patients on the way to the Small-Pox and Fever Hospitals in the new building at Bellevue Hospital, will more liberally harmonize with the great extent of provision required by the great and growing city of this continent. Ward's Island, having been set apart for the establishment of the new Inebriate Asylum, will require such preparation of its grounds as will give ample accommodation for that Institution, while it reserves all the space necessary for the burial of the dead, for many years to come. The land not occupied for this purpose will be devoted, as heretofore, in the most profitable manner possible, for the production of vegetables for the use of the Institutions generally. The suits still pending between the Department and the Commissioners of Emigration can result in no other than the same verdict which has before been alluded to. We feel that it is proper for us, before closing this report, to place in honorable mention the names of the following persons who, having faithfully served the best interests of the Department, have fallen victims to the contagion, which their labors required them to encounter, bearing testimony to their fidelity, their fearlessness, and to a general conduct which is not only creditable to humanity, but deserves a monumental record:

Dr. MOSES H. RANNEY, Resi't Physician, Lun. Asy.
Dr. ALDEN E. NELSON, Sen. Ass't Phys., Lun. Asy.
Dr. A. TOLIS MARVIN, Ass't Physician, Lun. Asy.
Dr. EUGENE O. ROWE, House Surg., Bellevue Hosp.
Dr. HENRY J. DEVLIN, House Phys., Bellevue Hosp.
Dr. GEORGE C. DEWEY, Ass't Phys., Island Hosp.
JOHN KING, Engineer, Bellevue Hosp.
JOHN DEMOTT, Keeper at Work House.
JAMES SMITH, Keeper at Work House.
JOHN BROWN, Keeper City Prison.
Rev. Father JOSEPH PAVIRELLI, of Black. Isl. Hosp.
Rev Father GEO. LAUFHUBER, of Black. Isl. Hosp.
Sister DOMITELLA, }
Sister FELIX, } Regular Religious Visitors to the Institutions.
Sister CHRISTINE, }

Religious services.—The attendance of the Rev. Zetus Searle, of the Methodist Church, and the Rev. Father Marshall, chaplains; the Rev. Father Danquet, of the Catholic Church; the Rev. Mr. Cressy, of the Episcopal Church, and clergymen of other religious denominations, has afforded all the spiritual consolation required by the sick and dying in the several institutions on Blackwell's Island. At Randall's Island the services of the Rev. Mr. Peters of the Episcopal Church, the Rev. Fathers Schneider and [illegible]roe, of the Roman Catholic Church, the Sisters of Charity, Domitella, Felix, Christine and Bernardine, Mr. F. S. Winston and daughters, Messrs. Shepard, Reed, McCrea, Riddle, Martin, Henderson, Baum and Brewster, have been truly valuable to the old and young. To Mrs. A. H. Gibbons the thanks of the Board are due, for her liberal donations to the children during this and former years. In closing this report, the Commissioners unite in gratitude to the Almighty for their preservation from the various epidemics with which their path has been beset. During the five years of their stewardship they have been called to deal with every phase of human sorrow, suffering and criminality, and throughout this period they have, with a deep sense of their responsibility to God and man, worked together harmoniously all in all singleness of purpose for the relief of the unfortunate, the reclamation of the erring and the accomplishments of the best results within their reach. How far their efforts have succeeded the admirable condition of the institutions under their charge will bear witness.

S. DRAPER, President,
ISAAC BELL, Secretary,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
Commissioners.

Statement of vagrants and disorderly persons transferred from the City Prison to the Work-House on Blackwell's Island, during the year 1864, and the number of times they have been previously committed.

1st time	5,366	16th time	24
2d time	402	20th time	85
3d time	287	25th time	43
4th time	178	30th time	97
5th time	208	40th time	41
6th time	124	46th time	4
7th time	7	50th time	23
8th time	30	60th time	22
10th time	125	70th time	1
12th time	20	75th time	3
13th time	1	80th time	2
14th time	15	100th time	135
15th time	19		
Total			[illegible],136

—of which number 1,601 were males, and 6,5[illegible]5 females. Aggregate number of times committed, 33,674, or four times for each.

1863—Number committed, 10,753. Males, 2,32[illegible]; females, 8,425. Aggregate number of times committed, 139,057, or 12 times for each.

Statement of persons cared for by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction during the year 1864:

No. of Inmates in Alms-House, Dec. 31, 1863		1,398
Received during the year 1864		3,153
		4,551
Discharged	2,234	
Died	820—	3,054
Remaining Dec. 31, 1864		1,497
No. of inmates in Bellevue Hospital, Dec. 31, 1863		679
Admissions in 1864, including 416 Births		6,912
		7491
Discharged, cured and relieved	5,998	
Deaths	845—	6,843
Remaining Dec. 31, 1864		648
No. of inmates in City Prison, Dec. 31, 1863		207
Received during the year 1864		10,943
		11,150
Discharged		10,605
Deceased		28
Killed by an insane man		3
Sent to Blackwell's Island by Police and other Courts		2,314
Transferred to Blackwell's Island by Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction		7,977
Sent to State Prison		133
Remaining in Prison Dec. 31, 1864		293
		11,150
In addition to the number received at First District Prison		10,948

There were discharged from the Second District Prison

Discharged from the Third District Prison	5,836
Sent to Blackwell's Island	162
Discharged from the Fourth District Prison	1,087
Sent to Blackwell's Island	59
Total number of commitments during the year 1864	31,231
No. of Patients in Lunatic Asylum, Dec. 31, 1864	771
Admitted during the year	366
Whole number in 1864	1,137
Discharged during the year	267
Died during the year	111
Remaining December 31, 1864	769
Remaining in Island Hospital, 31st Dec., 1863	647
Admitted from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864	6,602
Total number treated	7,249
Died	678
Discharged	6,087
Remaining in Hospital, 31st Dec., 1864	984
No. of inmates in Penitentiary, B. I., Dec. 31, 1863	278
Received during the year	921
Total	1,199
Discharged	897
Eloped, 12; Pardoned 5; Transferred, 1; Dead, 4	22
Total	919
Remaining Dec. 31, 1864	280
No. of inmates in Work-House, B. I., Dec. 31, 1863	1,097
Received during the year	9,312
Total	10,409
Discharged, 8,921; Eloped, 156; Died, 109	9,176
Remaining Dec. 31, 1864	1,233
Transferred to other Departments	438
Leaving in Building	795
No. of inmates in Randall's Island, Nursery Department, Dec. 31, 1863	843
Received during the year	1,783
Total	2,626
Discharged, 1,555; Eloped, 15; Died, 77	1,647
Remaining Dec. 31, 1864	979
No of inmates in Nursery Hospital, R. I., Dec. 31, 1864	190
Admitted during 1864	1,203
Treated during 1864	393
Discharged, 1,152; died, 77	1,229
Remaining Jan. 1, 1865	164
Number of inmates in City Cemetery and Farm, December 31, 1863	36
Admitted during year 1864	265
Total	301
Discharged during year	268
Remaining December 31, 1864	33
Number of inmates in Colored Home, December 31, 1863	298
Received during the year	317
Total	615
Discharged	287
Died ......103—	390
Remaining at close of year	225
Number of inmates in Colored Orphan Asylum, December 31, 1863	203
Admitted during the year	58
Total	261
Indentured, 20; Placed out on trial, 3; Returned to friends, 13; Eloped, 2, Deaths, 14.	52
Number at close of year	209

Relief of Out-Door Poor.—48,844 adults, and 10,150 children have been relieved by donations in money; and 18,222 adults, and 28,026 children with fuel. The total amount of cash disbursed from 1st January to 31st December, 1864, being $100,123 47.

Recapitulation:

Alms House	4,551
Bellevue Hospital	7,491
City Prison	21,150
Second District Prison	3,062
Third District Prison	5,495
Fourth District Prison	1,126
Lunatic Asylum	1,137
Blackwell's Island Hospital	7,429
Penitentiary	1,199
Work House	10,409
Randall's Island	2,626
Nursery Hospital, Randall's Island	1,393
City Cemetery and Farm	301
Colored Home	615
Orphan Asylum	261
Out Door Relief	58,283
Total persons received, cared for and relieved in 1864	127,067

Expenditures of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, as charged to the following Institutions, from January 1st to December 31st, 1864:

Alms House		$ 99,510 51
Bake House		1,568 49
Bellevue Hospital		129,818 62
Bellevue Hospital Building		2,184 21
Bellevue Hospital Dead-House Extension and Coroner's room		8,787 19
City Cemetery		9,500 66
City Prison		41,583 24
City Prison Building		686 45
Colored Home		11,259 27
Colored Orphan Asylum		6,055 00
Inebriate Asylum, Ward's Island		500 00
Island Hospital		115,744 01
Island Hospital Building		924 86
Lunatic Asylum		88,960 55
Lunatic Asylum Building		177 50
Office		43,168 75
Out door Poor		100,123 47
Penitentiary		48,152 24
Randall's Island		79,729 32
Small-Pox Hospital		6,741 34
Work-House		78,391 28
Store House, Blackwell's Island		6,933 73
Steamboat		14,282 89
Total		$891,140 98
Deduct amount paid for buildings and repairs		15,253 16
Total		$875,887 82
Deduct due from United States Government for board and medical attention to soldiers	$39,669 75	
Add sundry articles of supply—coal, wood, flour, dry goods, drugs, &c., on hand 31st Dec., 1864	65,400 37	
Total	$105,070 12	
Deduct sundry supplies on hand 31st Dec., 1863	58,726 24	
		46,343 88
Expenses for support of inmates of Institutions and Out-door Poor, 1864		$729,543 94

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them. Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "The Troches"—a simple remedy, which is in almost every case effectual. 111

Multitudes of People require an Alterative, to restore the healthy action of their systems and correct the derangements that creep into it. Sarsaparillas were used and valued, until several impositions were palmed off upon the public under this name. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is no imposition. 112

A.—Use the Best!—It Will Certainly Destroy Moths. Now is the time. Ask for Bowden's Moth Destroying Packet, for preserving Cloths, Furs Carpets, Robes, Blankets, and all Woolen Goods, from Moths and all Destructive Insects. For Sale by all Druggists. 325

R. R. R.—Radway's Ready Relief will instantly stop the most excruciating pains and aches, burns, scalds, cuts, wounds, bruises, &c., thereby rendering it important that every family should keep a supply of it in the house. Armed with this remedy, a household is always protected against sudden attacks of sickness. It speedily relieves from pain those suffering from rheumatism, neuralgia, cramps, spasms, diarrhœa, cholera, &c., and arrests all disease. RADWAY & CO., 87 Maiden Lane. Sold by druggists. 111

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, and Buttonhole Machine. 625 Broadway, New York. 837

Pyle's O. K. Soap—The Poor People's friend. Cheap and good. Sold by grocers everywhere. 403

COAL—BEST STOVE AND EGG COAL, $9 per ton; screened and delivered, $10 per ton, from new yard, 220 and 222 East 14th st. H. & I. O'BRIEN 820

DEATHS.

BLANCK.—At Greenpoint, on Tuesday morning, April 25, Mr. Robert Blanck, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, in Orchard, next to Meserole st. 101

CUDLIPP.—In Jersey City, on Monday, April 24, 1865, William H. Cudlipp, in the 49th year of his age.

"Beloved in life—lamented in death."

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 125 Jersey ave, on Thursday afternoon, April 27, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment. 888

DOYLE.—On 20th inst, at Frederick, Md., of chronic diarrhœa contracted while in service, Walter J. Doyle, of Co. B, 25th N. Y. Cavalry, and youngest son of the late Arthur and Bridget Doyle.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 9 Stanton st. 124

IRWIN.—On April 24th, Oliver Irwin, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, 351 Tenth ave. 43

RUSSELL.—On Tuesday morning, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Russell, aged 3 yrs., 11 months and 12 days.

The friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral, this day, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, from 85 Roosevelt st. 65

TRADE NOTICES.

DRY GOODS CLERKS' EARLY CLOSING Association.—A meeting of this Association will be held at their Hall, 287 Bowery, this (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock. O. M. MORE, Prest. W. N. CROMAC, Rec. Sec. 86

TIN PLATE, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON Workers' Protective and Benevolent Union will hold a regular meeting this evening, at Military Hall, 193 Bowery. Members are requested to attend, as important business will come up. WM. MUNN, Pres. M. P. WHITE, Sec. 122

THE MEMBERS OF THE JUNK DEALers' Protective and Beneficial Association are hereby notified to meet at their hall, 187 Bowery, this day, Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of their deceased brother member, PATRICK O'HARE. Fines for non-attendance will be strictly enforced. JAMES BUCHANAN, President. DAVID HAYWARD, Rec. Sec. 116

SOCIETY NOTICES.

A GRAND TIME—THE FATHER MATHEW Female T. A. B. Society No. 1, of Brooklyn, E. D., will hold a Temperance Meeting at 7½ o'clock this evening, at Temperance Hall, cor. Grand and 7th sts. Speakers—Messrs. Brophy, Cronan, Glover, Campbell and Hollywood. Singers—Messrs. Nash, Stoker, Landon and McNamee. THOS. M. LLOYD, Pres. THOS. REILLY, Sec. 114

FATHER MATHEW T. A. B. SOCIETY No. 5, of N. Y.—Wednesday evening, Dr. Law and others will address the meeting on the subject of Temperance. Singing by Prof. Greenwood. The public are invited to come early. F. R. PURCELL, Pres. T. MEAGHER, Rec. Sec. 422

FENIAN BROTHERHOOD—A LECTURE will be delivered before the Wolfe Tone Circle on Wednesday evening, April 26th, at 8 o'clock, by Jas. McDermott, Esq, at the Hall of Demilt Dispensary, corner of 23d st. and 2d avenue. Subject, "The City of the Tribes." Tickets 25 cents each. Tickets issued for Mr. Tobin's Lecture on the "Life of Emmet," will admit the holders to the above Lecture. PATRICK COONEY, Centre. 121

FATHER MATHEW T. A. B. SOCIETY No. 4, N. Y., will hold a Public Temperance Meeting at their Hall, 333 East 12th st, on this Wednesday evening, at 7½ P.M. Messrs. Marsland and McCaffray—two great Temperance advocates—will address the meeting. Singing by Mr. McCaffrey, and several others. LAUNCELOT MURPHY, Pres. WM. O'BRIEN, Rec. Sec. 125

THE BALL OF THE YOUNG MENS' Father Mathew T. A. M. B. S. No. 1, will take place on Thursday evening, April 27th, 1865. P. O'RILEY, Chairman. J. P. WYNN, Sec. 348

TO RENT—A FINE LARGE HALL.—ENquire at Jackson Hall, 129 Greenwich ave. Also 2 fine committee rooms. 805

THE SEMI-ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT of the Webster Literary Association will take place to-night, at Hope Chapel, 720 Broadway. The exercises will commence at 7½ P. M. Tickets 25 cts; to be had at the door. 29

WANTED.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS—WANTED FIFty experienced, good hands: also 25 good branchers; good wages and steady work given. Apply 52 Walker st. 343

A WET NURSE WANTED—A YOUNG, strong and perfectly healthy person, with a good breast of milk, for a child two months old. Apply this day, at 348 West 23d st. 269

A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, with satisfactory references. Apply at 54 Fourth st. corner of Wooster. 42

A GOOD HOUSE PAINTER WANTED.—Enquire for THOS. JACKSON, Painter, Flatbush, Long Island. 866

BOY WANTED, 14 OR 15 YEARS OLD Inquire cor. Varick and Downing st. 63

BAISTERS—WANTED TEN GOOD BAISters on custom and shop vests. Good hands only may apply at 7 Bowery, 4th floor, rooms 18 and 20. M. J. SHAW. 206

CARPENTERS WANTED, THIS DAY—Apply at 835 Broadway. 22

CLOAK MAKERS WANTED, ACCUStomed to first class work, may apply to A. S. HOWE, 260 Bowery. 62

CARPENTERS WANTED—AT 110TH St., bet. 10th and 11th aves, where the new house is going up, the highest wages paid. 59

CARPENTERS WANTED AT 184 Church st. Apply early. J. TYRRELL. 63

FARM HANDS WANTED—WHO UNDERstand their business. Apply to-day and to-morrow, at 27 Courtlandt st, after 12 o'clock. 5

GOOD PLUMBERS WANTED—APPLY at JOHN PRINGLE'S, 12 Montgomery st, Jersey City. 424

GAS FITTER'S HELPER WANTED—ONE that can do jobbing, or a stout boy. Call at 152 Washington st, Hoboken, N. J. 38

GIRLS WANTED TO FELL BUSINESS coats, 7 Bowery, room 4. 49

HANDS WANTED FOR MAKING WHITE flannel shirts and canton flannel drawers. Apply at 19 Murray st, up stairs. Hands from 9th ave, and 9 and 11 Park Place preferred; for 2 days. 275

HANDS WANTED—HANDS WANTED—Wanted 1,000 women to make button-holes in shelter tents. Apply at 98 and 100 Franklin st. 334

HOOP SKIRT HANDS WANTED—GOOD pay and steady work, at L. A. SON & CO., 165 Chambers st. 433

HOOP SKIRT MAKERS WANTED AT 1192 Broadway. 274

LADIES TAUGHT TO OPERATE ON Singer's and W. & W's sewing machines, practice till perfect on all kinds of flannel shirts, and recommended to good shops after learning, lessons giving evenings. Apply 129 Henry st, late of 2 Clinton st. 416

LADIES TAUGHT ON SINGER'S, WHEEler & Wilson's machines; practice on work; work given after learning. Sewing machines to let, bought, sold and exchanged; also needles and oil, at 332 Henry st. Also, lessons given after 6 P. M. 424

LADIES TAUGHT ON SINGER'S AND W. & W. machines perfect, for $1, in family sewing, stitching, and flannel shirt making; recommended to shops after learning. Apply 114½ Allen st, bet Broome and Delancey, fancy store. 341

LADIES TAUGHT ON SINGER'S, Wheeler & Wilson's and Howe's machines, to hem tuck and fancy braiding, perfect for $1, and recommended to shops. All kinds of machines to rent, and needles and oil for sale, at Mrs. THOMSON'S, 113 West 27th st, between 7th and 8th avs. 273

OPERATORS, BAISTERS, FINISHERS and button hole makers on military frock coats. Call for one week at 123 Broome st, bet. Pitt and Willett. 48

OPERATORS WANTED ON W. & W's MAchine, to work on all kinds of shirts. Steady work and good pay. None but good hands need apply at 63 Avenue A, in the store. 17

OPERATORS ON WHEELER & WILSON'S sewing machines, to work on corsets. Apply after 11 o'clock A. M., at Mrs. PHALON'S Corset Factory, 268 Bowery. 64

OPERATORS AND BAISTERS ON MILItary overcoats by piece, 229 Division st. 402

SKIRT HANDS WANTED—APPLY AT 296 Bleecker st. 56

WANTED.

PAPER HANGERS—WANTED FIVE First class men. Distempourers preferred. Apply to B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, 369 Broadway. 255

PAINTERS—3 HOUSE PAINTERS WANTed this morning at 160 Washington st, cor. 4th, Hoboken. S. BAYLIS. 18

PARTNER WANTED FOR A SUTLER business, with capital. Apply at Sweeney's Hotel, room 80, bet. 9 and 11 A. M., for 2 days. 253

SKIRT HANDS WANTED—FIFTY GOOD hands can find steady employment and liberal wages at 161 Chamber st. None but good hands need apply. 418

TO TAILORS—GOOD COAT HANDS Wanted, at 113 Concord st, Brooklyn. 370

TO HARNESS MAKERS—WANTED A good general workman upon bodies of fine harness, also a good stitcher for similar kinds of work. Apply to JOHN H. SNIFFEN, 86 South 7th st, Williamsburgh, L. I. 340

TO BAKERS—WANTED A SECOND Hand. Apply corner 48th st, and 2nd ave. 84

TO TAILORS—WANTED A TAILOR TO work in the store, 17 Bible House, 3d ave. 39

TO SHOEMAKERS—A SINGLE MAN, A good, tidy workman on mens' custom boots; none else need apply. 53 Rutgers sts. 50

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 16 YEARS of age, accustomed to children, and to make herself generally useful. Call at 11 Allen st. 60

WANTED—A BOY TO WORK AT Pastry and confectionery; one that has worked at the business preferred. Apply at 275 Sixth av. 360

WANTED—TWO GOOD STABLEMEN None but steady men, and those accustomed to the care of horses, need apply, at the Livery Stable, 116 Barrow st. 54

WANTED—FINISHERS ON INFANTRY pants, at 49 Delancy st, basement. 47

WANTED—OPERATORS, BAISTERS and finishers on military overcoats; paid per piece, 18 cents for cavalry coats, and 14 cents for infantry coats. Inquire 57 Attorney st. 51

WANTED—A SET OF CARRIAGE MAkers' tools (wood workman's) in good order; state lowest price and where they can be seen. Address A. M. W., at 422½ Broadway, N. Y. 272

WANTED BY A WORKINGMAN—A widower—a Catholic woman, either middle-aged or old, to keep house for him, and look after his children. A sober, honest woman will have a good home and be treated with kindness. Address, stating where an interview may be had, F. V. D., Box 919, Sun office. 125

WANTED—100 GOOD CLOAK MAKERS. Apply at CARTWRIGHT & CO.'S cloak store, 365 Canal st. 50

WANTED—IN THE INDUSTRIAL School, Convent of Mercy, Willoughby ave, Brooklyn, a competent young lady to act as forewoman, who thoroughly understands shirt making in all its branches. To such a permanent situation and good wages will be given. She can live in the establishment or not. One that has acted as forewoman before preferred. Also 40 first class young ladies, operators on Wheeler & Wilson's machines, for fine shirts. Apply bet. 10 and 4 o'clock to-day. 421

WANTED—FIRST CLASS OPERATORS on Wheeler & Wilson's and W. & Gibb's machines, for ladies' linen collars. Experienced hands apply at SPITZER & CO. 476 Broadway, up stairs. 267

WANTED—A WET NURSE, ONE THAT will take a child to their home. Apply at 29 Marion st, in basement. 44

WANTED A GOOD WAITER—ONE WHO understands the business down town: short hours. LIBBY & BACON, 130 Broadway, basement, New York. 41

WANTED A SECOND AND THIRD HAND at the baking. Apply at 232 Ninth ave. 58

WANTED—OPERATORS AND BUTTON-hole makers, and baisters and finishers. Inquire for one week, 69 Clinton st. 61

WANTED—TWO COLORED BOYS, FROM 18 to 21 years, for a permanent situation. Reference required. Apply at 12 West 4th st. 120

WANTED TO GO TO WORK THIS Morning—3 carpenters to put up shelving. Apply to 55 Beekman st, 2d floor. 28

WANTED—50 OPERATORS ON WILCOX & Gibbs' machine, at 66 Franklin st, up stairs, one door from Broadway. 27

WANTED—PERSONS WHO WISH TO learn to operate on Singer's and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines. Terms easy, and practice on all kinds of work. Also good sewers to learn pantaloon making. Inquire 81 Christie st, 1st floor. 269

WANTED—STRAW BONNET PRESSER. At 60 Myrtle ave, Brooklyn. 12

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH—ONE WHO understands horseshoeing and jobbing can find steady employment and good wages, at ROBERT THOMPSON'S, Stapleton, Staten Island. 11

WANTED—A NUMBER OF FIRST CLASS linen and silk embroiderers. None but the best hands need apply. Call for two days, at 419 Sixth avenue. 7

WANTED—TAILORS FOR INFANTRY uniform coats; good prices paid; large manufacturers preferred. Inquire of KNOPNER & BROS, 17 Thomas st. 517

WANTED—10 SHOEMAKERS ON MEN'S hand-sewed boots and shoes; those that have worked in teams before will be preferred; none but good hands need apply to J. EISEMAN, 486 Eighth ave, side door. 1

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO DO Office work and run errands. Apply at CONNER'S Type Foundry, 28 Centre st, between 8 and 9 o'clock A.M. 4

WANTED—6 GOOD WORKMEN TO make trunks. Apply immediately at 42 and 44 Mott st, in factory. H. BRAUNHOLD. 3

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD MEN TO work in a furniture store, also a good ripsawyer. Apply 277 Canal st. 426

WANTED—5 PAINTERS AND 1 PAPER hanger can have steady work by applying at 1 Carroll st., near Hamilton ave, Brooklyn. Young men willing to go to the country preferred. Apply for 2 days. 88

WANTED—A FEW GOOD TAPE CLASP skirt hands, at 155 Chambers st, 4th floor. 35

WANTED—2 FARM LABORERS WHO understand driving oxen, and drilling and blasting rocks; work all the season, at $20 per month. A married man can be furnished small house. Apply at 12 o'clock, 620 Fifth st. 426

WANTED—4 PAINTERS. APPLY AT the new buildings, between Bond and Nevins sts, Brooklyn. 261

WOVEN SKIRT HANDS WANTED—TO good hands the highest price paid. Apply at the Duplex Elliptic Skirt Manufactory, entrance 81 Reade st. 350

WANTED—A MAN AS FOREMAN WHO understands his business, to make pocket-books and spectacle cases, with good reference. Address FELIX, box No. 100 Herald office. 253

WANTED—A SPINNER FOR PICTURE cord, by HENTZ & MATTHES, 644 Broadway. 257

WANTED—SEVERAL GIRLS FOR VEST making; must make buttonholes. Apply 181 Forsyth st. 258

WANTED—ON KENT AVE SEWER, Williamsburgh, 300 men, 10 masons and 10 sewer brick masons wanted on Kent ave sewer, Williamsburgh. The highest wages paid. COYLE & BANGS. 310

WANTED—A MAN IN A PUBLISHING house, accustomed to count sheets rapidly and correctly, keep plain accounts, and willing to make himself useful in spare time. Must furnish undoubted testimonials to his reliability, honesty and sobriety. To such a person a permanent situation will be guaranteed. Address, stating weekly salary required, to W. B., Post Office, box 4121, New York. 316

2 GOOD FRAMERS WANTED—AT 52 White st. Apply bet. 9 and 10 o'clock. 40

2 TAILORESSES — WANTED 2 FIRST class tailoresses wanted on custom pants, none but first class hands need apply, first class wages. Apply 157 Canal st, 3d floor. TUCKER. 52

10 EXPERIENCED CARPET SEWERS wanted, at S. SMITH & SON'S, 492 Grand st, city. 26

10 DRESSMAKERS WANTED—APPLY AT 239 Wooster st. 18

25 OPERATORS AND BAISTERS WANTed on military overcoats. Good prices will be paid, at 31 and 33 Ridge st, first floor. 302

1,000, 1,000, 1,000—WANTED ONE thousand good buttonhole hands, to work on shelter tents. Steady work and good pay, at 98 and 100 Franklin st. L. S. TICHENOR. 806

WANTED.

100 BAISTERS, FINISHERS, Operators, buttonhole makers, and a good presser; steady work for two months on uniform coats, all the old hands wanted. 497 Washington st, one door from Spring. 417

100 HOOP SKIRT HANDS WANTED—to work on woven skirts. Apply to JAMES WHITE, 120 Grand st, up stairs. 24

5000 LABORERS WANTED ON THE Morris and Essex Railroad. A short distance in the country. Steady work during the year. Wages $1 75 per day; passage free; no deduction. Start every day, at 10 o'clock a.m., from the office of M. CORNERT, HINDENLANG & CO., 25 Greenwich st. 102

AUCTION NOTICES.

AUCTION NOTICE—J. W. EZEKIEL will sell on Wednesday, at 146 99th st, most elegant household furniture, consisting of rosewood and blackwalnut sets. 330

AUCTION NOTICE—HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer, will sell on Thursday, April 27th, at 10 o'clock, the entire stock contained in crockery store 232 Bleecker st, a few doors below 6th ave, comprising a general assortment of white granite and common ware, glass ware, silverplated ware, plain and gold band china tea sets, fancy ware, &c. The goods will be sold in lots to suit dealers, hotel keepers, boarding houses, &c. The sale will be positive and without reserve. Catalogues at sale. 281

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS and Shoes—D. BURKE, Auct. will sell, on Thursday, 27th April, at 10¼ o'clock, the stock and fixtures of the boot and shoe store, 436 Eighth av, corner 33d st, consisting in part of ladies' gents' boys' and children's boots and shoes, gaiters, lasts, &c. 278

AUCTION—HOTEL FURNITURE—TOmorrow, at 10 o'clock, 277, 279 and 281 Greenwich st., cor. Warren st, furniture, 4 houses, bar fixtures, counters, gas-pipes, chandeliers, range, boilers, ovens, 100 feather beds, mattresses, carpets, oilcloth, piano, oil paintings, &c. W. A. CARTER, Auct., 59 Courtlandt st. 103

D. W. IVES & CO, AUCTIONEERS, WILL sell at auction, at No. 121 Greene st, on Thursday, 27th of April, 1865, one card tooth machine and shafting, &c, to pay storage and expenses. By order of L. L. MORSE. 330

F. FITZSIMMONS, AUCT. 706 THIRD av, will sell, This Day, at 10½ o'clock, at S. W. corner 3d av and 82d st, a general assortment of household furniture, viz., tables, sofas, chairs, carpets, bedsteads, bedding, &c. 16

JOSEPH McGUIRE, AUCT'R, OFFICE 125 Third ave, will sell this day, Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock A.M., all the furniture contained in the Drovers' Hotel, No. 4 Hall Place, bet. 6th and 7th sts, opposite Tompkins' Market, consisting of a large number of feather beds, hair and other mattresses, bureaus, bedsteads, tables, chairs, &c.; also the fixtures of the bar room, comprising counters, kegs, bottles, stoves, screws, and numerous other articles. 118

J. L. SMITH, AUCT'R—LARGE SALE OF Household Furniture, this day, Wednesday, at 176 East 13th st, near 2d ave, consisting of parlor, dining room and chamber sets, brussels and ingrain carpets, &c, &c. Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock, precisely. 109

LARGE SALE OF GENTEEL FURNITURE this Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, comprising the entire parlor, chamber, dining room and culinary furniture of the 5 story house, 182 West 21st st, bet 7th and 8th avs, handsome brussels and ingrain carpets, sofas, lounges, mirrors, clocks, paintings, vases, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, 8 elegant sofa beds, bureaus, chairs, rockers, shades and lace curtains, French and Bohemian china, cut glass, silver ware, &c., comprising over $15,000 worth of handsome furniture, no postponement. HENRY E. WESTCOTT, Auct'r. 118

M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER WILL sell on Wednesday, April 26th, 2 o'clock, 1161 Broadway, corner 27th st, stock and fixtures of a grocery, comprising fixtures, counters, scales, kegs, shelving, spices, teas, soaps, coffees, &c., &c. 10

M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell this day, 10½ o'clock, 14 West 47th st, near 5th ave, household furniture, comprising carpets, parlor suites, sofas, chairs, tables, bureaus, washstands, dinner and tea sets, paintings, engravings, Ex. table, &c. 9

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—JAMES AGAR will sell this day, at 61 New Bowery, 300 lots of men and women's clothing, such as dresses, shirts, sheets, spreads, blankets, shawls, overcoats, pants, silver watches, teaspoons, &c., worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers. L. SIMMONS, 269 Spring street. 106

PEREMPTORY SALE—THE SALE OF JOHN McKENNA'S STOCK OF FANCY GOODS, GLASS SHOW-CASES, FIXTURES, &c., &c., will take place this day, Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, AT THE STORE, 56 MAIDEN LANE. 167 D. A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—THIS DAY BY JOHN MORTIMER, 16 East Broadway, of 300 lots men and women's clothing, dresses, skirts, shawls, cloaks, comforters, sheets, spreads, coats, pants, boots, shoes, and a variety of other goods too numerous to mention. By order P. FREEL, 67 Grand st, Williamsburgh. 119

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCT'R—FURNIture—will sell on Thursday, at 10 o'clock, P. M., the furniture of boarding-house 26 Pike st, consisting of parlor, bed-room, dining-room and kitchen furniture, all kinds. Sale positive and unlimited. 264

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCT'R, WILL sell on Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, the large stock of second hand furniture at store, 185 Division street, consisting of bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mirrors, carpets, chairs, tables, and all kinds of furniture. Sale unlimited (store let); must be sold and moved same day. 262

S. & J. BOGART, AUCT'RS—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 122 West 4th st, household furniture, mahogany sofas, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads and bedding, kitchen furniture, &c. 16

SPECIAL SALE OF AN IMPORTERS stock, of White Granite, C. C., Dipt Ware and fancy goods, Thursday, April 27th, at 10 o'clock, at 251 Pearl st, in lots for city and country dealers, sales free for cash, goods well packed for shipping. 280

T. GAFFNEY, AUCT'R—SALES ROOM 356 Eighth ave, will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, the stock and fixtures of the liquor store, cor. 48th st. and 9th ave—counter, beer pumps, stand cask, headers, tables, chairs, paintings, bottles, demijohns, liquors, and store to let. 105

WM. WOLF & SON, AUCTIONEERS—office 49 Jackson st. ISAAC WOLF, auctioneer, will sell on Thursday, the 26th, at 10 o'clock, the stock and fixtures of the liquor store, No. 78 Robinson st, viz.: large stock wines, brandies, gins, segars; also a lot of fancy fixtures, &c. &c. 271

WM. WOLF & SON, AUCT'RS, OFFICE 49 Jackson st.—ISAAC WOLF, Auctioneer, will sell on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, the entire stock and fixtures of the grocery and liquor store 54 Hudson st., viz., large stock of groceries and liquors, &c., &c. 270

WM. WOLF & SON, AUCT'RS, OFFICE 49 Jackson st.—ISAAC WOLF, Auctioneer, will sell on this day, at 11 o'clock, the entire stock and fixtures of the grocery and liquor store, 65 Rutgers st., viz., sugars, teas, coffees, spices, wines, brandies, gins, &c. 117

WILLIAMSBURGH, AUCTION SALE—W. S. TOWNSEND, will sell, this day, at 10½ o'clock, the superior Household Furniture, 1 Rosewood Piano, &c., in dwelling No. 55 Wyckoff street. Also, at 11 o'clock, the contents of English Ale House 68 Grand st; 3-pull beer pumps; also, a lot of liquor, &c., &c. 110

WM. WITTERS, AUCT. WILL SELL This Day, at 484 Canal st, at 2 o'clock, new and 2d hand furniture, fine tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, parlor suits, extension tables, and all goods for housekeeping. 26

WILLIAMSBURGH AUCTION.—LOUIS LONG, Auct., will sell this day, at 2 o'clock, an assortment of useful household furniture in brick dwelling, Clymer st, opposite Union Hall, one door from Lee ave. 868

WM. ABBOTT, AUCT'R.—FINE HOUSEhold Furniture, at 86 Pike st, on Thursday, April 27, at 10 o'clock, consisting of a Steinway piano, a very superior instrument, velvet and tapestry parlor carpets, velvet and Venetian stair carpets, velvet rugs and mats, oil-cloths, tete-a-tetes, easy chairs, rockers, parlor chairs, pier mirrors, centre, side and extension tables; parlor and kitchen stoves, chamber and kitchen furniture, all in good order, having been worn but little. Sale rain or shine. 314

WM. ABBOTT, AUCT'R, SELLS ON this day, at 2 o'clock, all the mahogany furniture and bedsteads (round corners), marble-top, extension and other tables, bureaus, French plate mirrors, Brussels carpet, oilcloth, feather beds, pillows, crockery, &c., contained in house 57 Christopher street. 260

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCT'R, WILL SELL on this day 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock, the stock and fixtures of the old established Wholesale and Retail Liquor Store, cor 26th st and 8th avenue, consisting of pipes of pure gins, brls of old bourbon and other whiskies, old port, sherry and claret wines, Jamaica, St. Croix and Bay rum, stand casks, headers, puncheons, counters with fountains, copper measures and pump, splendid patent beer pumps. Also, office furniture, 2 fine iron safes, &c. 245

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.
GRAND NATIONAL
POULTRY, PIGEON AND RABBIT SHOW,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE NATIONAL POULTRY SOCIETY.
The most
UNIQUE AND EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY
OF
PURE BRED FOWLS
EVER WITNESSED IN THIS COUNTRY.
OVER $500 CASH PREMIUMS
A CONVERSATIONAL MEETING
will take place in the Lecture Room
EVERY MORNING, 11 O'CLOCK.
THE LECTURE ROOM WILL BE CLOSED UNTIL WEDNESDAY, 26th, when will be presented
AFTERNOON AT 3. EVENING AT 7½.
THE INTENSELY-INTERESTING DRAMA, entitled
THE ORANGE GIRL.
GRAND IN CONCEPTION,
IMPRESSIVE IN LANGUAGE,
THRILLING IN EFFECT.
Extravaganza Dance by TONY DENIER.
One of the three SURVIVORS OF THE REVOLUTION,
MR. SAMUEL DOWNING,
AGED 104 YEARS,
has been induced to appear for a
FEW DAYS AT THE MUSEUM,
to receive the visits of all who are desirous of taking by the hand this
REVOLUTIONARY HERO.
The Wonderful Curiosity.
A HORSE AND RIDER ENTWINED BY AN ENORMOUS SERPENT CONVERTED INTO STONE.
Prof. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS.
TWO GLASS STEAM ENGINES IN MOTION.—
FIFTY LIFE SIZE MOVING WAX FIGURES.
Fat Woman, Giantess, Circassian Girl, Dwarf, Living Otters, Grand Aquaria, a million curiosities.
Admission 30 cents. Children under ten 15 cents. 104

NIBLO'S SALOON — MISS TERESA McKENNA'S Second Ballad Concert will be given at the above Saloon on Wednesday, the 26th inst. 33

THE HIPPOTHEATRON — HAVE YOU BEEN TO THE CIRCUS?
14th Street, opposite the Academy of Music,
IF NOT, GO!
Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday. 336

VARIETIES THEATRE, 37 AND 39 Bowery—Grand Matinee. Doors open at 1½, commences at 3 o'clock. This afternoon, the "Bounty Jumper of the Bowery," and Cony and his Wonderful Dogs. New variety programme. 21

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN AT A great sacrifice for $800; a two-story house; frame. Enquire of MICHAEL SHANLEY, Carroll st, bet. Nevens st. and 3d ave. 282

COTTAGE FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE and lot, 2 miles from Hoboken; horse cars pass the door; nice residence or business place; possession immediately; price $1,600. PARSONS & WARD, 81 Cedar st. 6

CHEAP HOMES — A NEAT HOUSE, 5 rooms, at $1,300—half cash; one of 6 rooms, at $2,100—$1,200 cash. Apply to Depot Master, Melrose Station, Westchester Co. 343

FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS —Two neat 2 story and basement cottages, now being erected on Lorimer st, between Grand and Remsen sts, Williamsburgh. They have sub-cellar and water and gas throughout. Apply to B. GALLAGHER, No. 354 Grand st, Williamsburgh, or to WILLIAM LAMB, No. 39 Wilson st, Williamsburgh, or on the premises. 322

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON EASY TERMS, A new 2 story and attic frame house, with cellar, marble mantles, water, gas, &c.; lot 25x100, in Devoe st, Williamsburgh. Enquire of G. DITMARS, 62 Eleventh st, Williamsburgh. Price $3,600. 351

FOR SALE—IN SPRINGFIELD Township, Union Co., N. J. A snug country place of 7½ acres of first-rate land, house, barn, &c. 9 miles from Morris & Essex R. R. Depot, at Milburn, N. J., on the old road to Westfield, price $1,500. Apply of AUG. P. ADAMS, on the premises. 324

FOR EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE BROOKLYN lots will be exchanged for a good farm near the city, or 1st class dividend Petroleum Stocks. Address "BROOKLYN," box 913 Sun Office. 265

FOR SALE VERY LOW, NEAR THE R. R. station, 40 miles from N. Y., 15, 25 or 50 acres of fine farming land, loam soil, well adapted to raising grain, fruit, market truck, &c. Price $20 an acre. E. A. BUNCE, 7 Chambers st. 14

FOR SALE—A NEAT 2 STORY HOUSE, situated in Villia place, Mott Haven, gas, water, and range, fine garden, &c., a bargain. Apply on the premises. 23

ONLY 25 MINUTES FROM ASTOR House. For sale, in Hudson City on very easy terms, handsome residences, convenient to cars. One for $1,750; do $1,800; do $2,000; do $2,500; do $4,100; do $33,500, &c. JOHN H. PLATT, opposite Court House, Hudson City, N. J. 256

STORE TO LET—STOCK AND FIXTURES of a grocery and liquor store for sale. Apply at 254 East 14th st. Call for 2 days. 53

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, &C—BY the room or load, 8th ave, 33d and 34th sts. Blind Asylum building. Goods now receiving at 178 West 34th st, cor. 8th ave. H. G. HAEGER. 333

TO LET OR LEASE, 147 AND 149 WEST 35th st, bet. Broadway and 7th ave, suitable for manufacturing or stable purposes. For further particulars apply to WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., 414 Water st. 301

TO LET—STORE COR. SECOND AVE. and 83d st, and fixtures for sale. 279

TO LET—FOR 6 MONTHS FROM THE 1ST of May next, a furnished residence on Brooklyn Heights, overlooking the Bay of New York. Rent $200 a month. S. HONDLOW, corner of Court and Montague sts, Brooklyn. 446

$300 TO $500 CASH, AND $25 EVERY 3 months till paid, will buy a 2-story and basement house and lot, with 7 rooms, folding doors, marble mantles and grates, well located, filled in with brick; cars to 3 ferries. P. McCABE, 18th st, near 7th ave, Brooklyn. 326

$600 OR MORE CASH, THE BALANCE on mortgage, will buy one of those elegant dwellings on 17th st, Brooklyn, betw 5th and 6th aves, 2 story and basement, water, gas, sliding doors, marble mantels, &c. Apply on the premises, every day, of E. J. NORRIS, builder. Price of house, $2,800. 307

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of a small grocery and liquor store, at 535 West 29th st. Rent $16; price $175. 847

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES and nine years lease of a good Liquor Store, with dining room attached to it. Also, basement and cellar included. Rent only $19 per month. The reason for selling is the owner is going to California. Enquire in the Store, 113 Hudson ave, Brooklyn, N.Y. 276

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of a candy store, with or without the furniture, doing a good business, it is opposite a school, the best place in the city for making money, 2 rooms attached to the store, rent only $15 a month, good reasons given for selling out. Call and see for yourselves, 259 Stanton st. 108

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXtures of a candy and fruit store, 102 Division st. 55

FOR SALE—A STORE, WITH NICE FIXtures and stock. Rent low. Apply 104 Mott st. 57

FOR SALE—A GROCERY AND LIQUOR store for half its value; good neighborhood; small rent. Apply on the premises, 303 Monroe st. 428

FOR SALE—THE GREAT WESTERN House. Bar, bar fixtures, beds and bedding. Rent low; $300 per annum, with lease. Reason for selling, proprietor sick and cannot attend to business. House contains 9 rooms, with beds and bedding, doing a good business. Apply 510 West Canal. 283

FACTORY FOR SALE — A BARGAIN—with 6 horse steam engine, 12 horse boiler, with shafting, belting, &c. Possession immediately. Price $2,000. Apply to JAMES TOFT, 257 Hudson street, N. Y. 387

TO BAKERS, &C—TO BE LET OR SOLD in a country village, about 20 miles from New York, a bakery and fancy store, doing a good business; terms reasonable; healthy locality; situated on the banks of the Shrewsbury River; to be let or sold cheap. Apply at L. DELAMOU'S Bakery, 521 Pearl street. 254

TO BLANK-BOOK BINDERS—FOR SALE, half the interest, good tools and machinery of a book bindery, with good run of customers. Address A. D., Box 910, Sun Office, for 2 days. 268

BOARD AND ROOMS.

A WIDOWER AND TWO GROWN daughters want a room and bedroom, furnished, with or without board; if the latter, the father will require breakfast only. Address NOAH MOHIN, Box 918, Sun Office. 363

(Continued from the First page.)

top, and stealthiest by those ingenious means best know to irrepressible New York.

Archbishop McCloskey walked in the procession at the head of the delegation of Catholic clergymen.

[From Another Reporter.]

DEPARTURE OF THE FUNERAL CORTEGE.

It was about 4 o'clock when the hearse arrived at the Hudson River Railroad Depot, on Twenty-ninth street, where the locomotives "Constitution" and "Union"—significant names—stood in readiness for the mourning party having the body in charge. Attached to the engine were nine cars, including the late President's or "Hearse! Car"—the most beautiful structure ever built on this side of the Atlantic, or probably anywhere else. It was draped in mourning, set off with a deep silver fringe and tassels of the same suspended from its sides. Within its almost hallowed frame lay the last mortal remains of "Willie" Lincoln, on whose coffin lay a large cross, composed of flowers which had been presented by the ladies of Philadelphia; also a beautiful floral wreath, the gift the of the ladies of New York.

In a few minutes after the hearse arrived, the coffin containing all that was earthly of the deceased President was borne by a guard of Veteran Reserves from the 7th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th and 24th regiments, who came with it from Washington and will not leave it until it is hidden from mortal eyes, far away in Springfield, Illinois. Our reporter conversed with one of these battle-scarred Veterans from the Pine tree State—and they represented almost every State. It was with a mournful pride he spoke of having been just 4 years in his country's service yesterday, and he little thought when enlisting that he should ever have the sad honor conferred upon him which had fallen to his lot. At twenty minutes past four the locomotive and train left the depot, followed by the eyes of thousands of New Yorkers who were never again to witness such a sight, or take part in such a mournful scene under the same circumstances.

THE MEETING ON UNION SQUARE.

On Union Square, directly opposite Maison Dorer, a stand was erected for the citizens meeting. The centre of this was a monument representing a broken column; a figure of Justice weeping, and carrying the sword in her right hand, was placed on one side of the column, and on the other a figure of Hope looking forward joyfully to the future. On either side was an American flag shrouded in crape, and having a gold eagle on the top of the staff with mourning depending from his beak. The stand was handsomely draped with mourning, all round, and the front being festooned with American flags shrouded in crape. At 5 o'clock, the last of the procession passed, and immediately the stand was surrounded by an immense concourse of people.

The meeting was then organized, with Ex-Governor King as Chairman, who, without making any remarks, introduced the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D.D., who prefaced the opening prayer with the following verses of Scripture, taken from the Burial service:

"I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord. He that believeth in me, though he were dead yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die.

"I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth; and though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God: whom I shall see for myself, and my eyes shall behold, and not another.

"We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out. The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

He then offered up the following extempore prayer: Oh! God, who art the God of the spirits of all men, in whose hand our breath is, and whose ways are all our ways, in thine infinite wisdom thou hast seen fit to take away the desire of our eyes with a stroke, the anointed of the Lord and the faithful choice of a loving people, under whose shadow we hoped and desired to dwell before Thee. We bow before thy righteous will with deep humiliation, submission, confidence and faith. We revere and acknowledge thee as the high and lofty one who inhabitest eternity, whose name is holy, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning. We look up to thee as a Father of infinite tenderness, reconciling us to thyself in thy dear Son, and as a father pitieth his own children, so have compassion on all them that fear thee. We confess thee as the Saviour and the defence of thy people, who hast put away their sins by an infinite sacrifice, and as far as the east is from the west, and remembereth their iniquity no more. We acknowledge thee this day the God of all comfort and consolation, whose gracious command is thy word is comfort ye, comfort ye, my people, saith your God. Cry unto them that their warfare is accomplished and their iniquity is pardoned. O God, we would bow with deep humility before the righteousness of thy will, and with unfeigned gratitude acknowledge the fullness of thy grace. A mourning and bereaved people gather together at thy feet; we would come with the deepest thankfulness for that which thou hast taken away. We bless thee for all the influence, example and fidelity of the loved and exalted ruler whom thou didst set over us, and whom thou hast now taken to thyself. We praise thee that thou hast made him the instrument for saving the nation from overthrow and ruin. That thou hast made him thine agent in subduing a rebellion terrific and atrocious, whose condemnation is recorded by thee. We bless thee that thou hast spoken peace by him to the oppressed and suffering, proclaiming liberty to those held in bondage, and bid millions of helpless and despairing people lift up their heads with joy among the people. We thank thee for the remembrance of all his fidelity in Government, ruling in equity, as the morning which ariseth without a cloud, and for all that meekness, and gentleness and faithfulness, and love, so attractive and so conspicuous in his example. And while with the deepest sense of our loss, we bow as bereaved and mourning ones at thy feet, with the most humble thankfulness for all that the nation has gained through his instrumentality and faithfulness; we adore and glorify thy name. We meet throughout the land this day, in the spirit of accordant supplication and praise. We implore thy blessing upon this whole nation, that this chastisement, painful and mysterious as it appears, may be thine instrument of uniting this people in bonds of fellowship and love, and bringing the hearts of all in full accord in the support of the government thou hast set over us, and in seeking the things which make for peace, and the things whereby we may edify one another.

The prayer concluded with an earnest appeal in behalf of the bereaved widow and orphans, and a petition to the Almighty to protect and sustain the new President, after which the Rev. gentleman repeated the Lord's Prayer.

The Hon. Geo. Bancroft was then introduced, and delivered the following

ORATION.

The grief and horror occasioned by the assassination of the President of the United States, though too deep for adequate expression by words, is nevertheless revealed by our tears. His being the representative of the American people—the chosen President of the United States—could not save him; nor could the most perfect guilelessness of his nature save him from the fiendish passions of relentless fanaticism. The wailings of the millions attend his remains as they are borne in solemn procession over our great rivers, along the seaside, beyond the mountains, across the prairie, to their final resting-place in the valley of the Mississippi. The echoes of his funeral knell vibrate through the world, and the friends of freedom of every tongue and in every clime are his mourners. Too few days have passed away since Abraham Lincoln stood in the flush of vigorous manhood to permit any attempt at an analysis of his character or an exposition of his career. We find it hard to believe that his large eyes, which in their softness and beauty expressed nothing but benevolence and gentleness, are closed in death; we almost look for the pleasant smile that brought out more vividly the earnest cast of his features, which were serious even to sadness. It needed not his tragic death to remind us of the great power he wielded, or the vast interests he represented. A few years ago he was a village attorney, engaged in the support of a rising family, unknown to fame, scarcely named beyond his neighborhood; his administration made him the most conspicuous man in his country, and drew on him first the astonished gaze, and then the respect and admiration of the world. (Applause.) I cannot attempt to decide how much of the wonderful results of his public career is due to his own good common sense, his shrewd sagacity, readiness of wit, quick interpretation of the public mind, his rare combination of fixedness and pliancy, his steady tendency of purpose; how much is due to the American people, who, as he walked with them side by side, inspired him with their own wisdom and energy; or how much is due to the overruling laws of the moral world, by which the selfishness of evil is made to defeat itself. But after every allowance, it will remain that men in the government which preceded his administration opened the gates to treason, and he closed them. (Applause.) When he reached the City of Washington, the ground on which he trod shook under his feet; and he leaves the Union established on a solid foundation. Traitors had seized public forts and arsenals, and he has recovered them for the United States, to whom they belonged. The capital, which he found the abode of slaves, is now the home only of freemen. (Applause.) When he entered upon the duties of his office, the boundless public domain was grasped at, and, in a great measure, held for the diffusion of slavery. It is now redeemed from slavery for evermore. [Applause.] At that time men talked a jargon of a balance of power in a republic between slave states and free states, and you, Mr. Chairman, have heard it often. Now the foolish words are blown away or ever by the breath of Maryland, Missouri and Tennessee. [Applause.] A terrible cloud of political heresy rose from the abyss, threatening to hide the light of the sun, and under its darkness, when he came into power, a rebellion was rising into indefinable proportions; now the atmosphere is purer than ever before, and when he fell, that rebellion was crushed. The insurrection is vanishing away; the country is cast into another mould, and the gigantic system of wrong, which had been the work of more than two centuries, is dashed down, we hope forever. And as to himself personally: he was scoffed at by the proud as unfit for his station, and now against the usage of later years, and in spite of numerous competitors, that scoffed at the unlettered man, was the undoubted choice of the American people for a second term of service. Through all the mad business of treason he retained the sweetness of a most placable disposition; and the slaughter of myriads of the best on the battlefield and the more terrible destruction of our men in captivity by the slow torture of exposure and starvation, could never change his placable nature, never provoke him into harboring one vengeful feeling, could never dispose him to one act of cruelty. Fellow Citizens—How shall we show that we are sincere in these emblems of grief? How shall the nation most completely show its sorrow at Mr. Lincoln's death? How shall it best honor his memory? There can be but one answer. He was struck down when he was highest in its service, and in strict conformity with duty was engaged in carrying out principles affecting its life, its good name, and its relations to the cause of freedom and the progress of mankind. Grief must take the character of action, and breath itself forth in the assertion of the policy to which he fell a sacrifice. He held aloft a banner of freedom which he lifted higher and higher, and carried it on to triumph more glorious than any ever won. [Applause.] Above everything else, his proclamation of the first of January, 1863, declaring throughout the parts of the country in rebellion the freedom of all persons who had been held as slaves, must be affirmed and maintained. Events, as they rolled along, have removed every doubt of the legality and binding force of that proclamation. The country and the rebel government have each laid claim to the public service of the slave, and yet but one of the two can have a rightful claim to such service. That rightful claim belongs to the United States, because every one born on their soil, with the few exceptions of the children of travellers and transient residents, owes them a primary allegiance. Every one so born has been counted among those represented in Congress; every slave has ever been represented in Congress—imperfectly and wrongly it may be—but still has been counted and represented. The slave born on our soil always owed allegiance to the general government. It may in time past have been a qualified allegiance, manifested through his master, as the allegiance of a ward through its guardian or of an infant through its parent. But when the master became false to his allegiance, the slave stood face to face with his country, and his allegiance, which may before have been a qualified one, became direct and immediate. His chains fell off, and he stood at once in the presence of the nation, bound, like the rest of us, to its public defence. Mr. Lincoln's proclamation did but take notice of the already existing right of the bondman to freedom. The treason of the master made it a public crime for the slave to continue his obedience; the treason of a State set free the collective bondmen of that State.

Nor may it be said, that because slavery existed in most of the States when the Union was formed, it cannot rightfully be interfered with now. A change has taken place, such as Madison foresaw, and for which he pointed out the remedy. The constitutions of States had been transformed before the plotters of treason carried them away into rebellion. When the Federal Constitution was formed, general emancipation was thought to be near; and everywhere the respective legislatures had authority, in the exercise of their ordinary functions, to do away with slavery; since that time the attempt has been made in what are called slave States to make the condition of slavery perpetual; and events have proved with the clearness of demonstration, that a constitution which seeks to continue a caste of hereditary bondmen through endless generations is inconsistent with the existence of Republican institutions.

So, then, the new President and you the people of the United States must insist that the proclamation of freedom shall stand as a reality. And moreover, the people must never cease to insist that the constitution shall be so amended as utterly to prohibit slavery on any part of our soil for evermore. Will you not do so? (A voice—Yes.)

Alas! that a State in our vicinity should withhold its assent to this last beneficent measure; its refusal was an encouragement to our enemies equal to the gain of a pitched battle; and delays the only hopeful method of pacification; and moreover you must insist that an amendment to the constitution shall be made that slavery must be done away with forever. The removal of the cause of the rebellion is not only demanded by justice; it is the policy of mercy, making room for a wider clemency; it is the part of order against a chaos of controversy; its success brings with it true reconcilement, a lasting peace, a continuous growth of confidence through an assimilation of the social condition. Here is the fitting expression of the mourning of to-day.

And let no lover of his country say that this warning is uncalled for. The cry is delusive that slavery is dead. Even now it is nerving itself for a fresh struggle for continuance. The last winds from the South waft us the sad intelligence that a man, who had surrounded himself with the glory of the most brilliant and most varied achievements, who but a week ago was named with affectionate pride among the greatest benefactors of his country and the ablest general in all time, has usurped more than the whole power of the Executive, and under the name of peace has revived slavery and given security and political power to traitors from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande. Why could not Sherman remember the dying advice of Washington, never to draw the sword but for self-defence, or the rights of his country, and when drawn, never to sheath it till its work should be accomplished? And yet from this bad act no permanent evil will ensue. Nothing beyond the shadow that will rest upon his military character. No individual can turn back or stay the march of Providence. No sentiment of despair may mix with our sorrow. We owe it to the memory of the dead, we owe it to the cause of popular liberty throughout the world, that the sudden crime which has taken the life of the President of the United States shall not produce the least impediment in the smooth course of public affairs. This great city, exhibiting unexampled emblems of deeply-seated grief, has sustained itself with composure and magnanimity. It has nobly done its part in guarding against the derangement of business or the slightest shock to public credit. The enemies of the Republic put it to the severest trial; but the voice of faction has not been heard; doubt and despondency have been unknown. In serene majesty the country rises in the beauty and strength and hope of youth, and proves to the world the quiet energy and the durability of institutions growing out of the reason and affections of the people. And we owe it to the memory of the dead, to see to it that this crime shall cause no jar, no confusion, no disturbance of our institutions. Heaven has willed it that the United States shall live. The nations of the earth cannot spare them. All the worn out aristocracies of Europe saw in the spurious feudalism of slaveholding their strongest outpost, and banded themselves together with the deadly enemies of our national life. If the Old World will discuss the respective advantages of oligarchy or equality; of the union of church or state, or the rightful freedom of religion; of land accessible to the many, or of land monopolized by an ever-decreasing number of the few, the United States must live to control the decision by their quiet and unobtrusive example. It has often and truly been observed that the trust and affection of the masses gathers naturally round an individual: if the inquiry is made whether the man so trusted and beloved shall elicit from the reason of the people enduring institutions of their own, or shall sequester power for a superintending dynasty, the United States must live to solve the problem. If a question is raised on the respective merits of Timoleon or Julius Cæsar, or Washington or Napoleon, the United States must be there to call to mind that there were twelve Cæsars, most of them the opprobium of the human race, and to contrast with them the lives of American Presidents.

The duty of the hour is incomplete, our mourning insincere, if, while we express unwavering trust in the great principles that underlie our Government, we do not also give our support to the man to whom the people have entrusted its administration. It remains for him to consummate a vindication of the Union. The speaker then eulogized the new President, and closed as follows:

To that Union Abraham Lincoln has fallen a martyr. His death, which was meant to sever it beyond repair, binds it more closely and more firmly than ever. The death-blow aimed at him was aimed not—mark it well—was not at the native of Kentucky, not at the citizen of Illinois, but at the man who, as President, in the executive branch of the government, stood as the representative of every man in the United States. The object of the crime was the life of the whole people—you, and me, and every one of us—and it wounds the affections of the whole people. From Maine to California, it makes us one. The country may have needed an imperishable grief to touch its inmost feeling. The grave that receives the remains of Lincoln, receives the martyr to the Union; the monument which will rise over his body will bear a memorial to the Union; his enduring memory will assist during countless ages to bind the States together in bonds that can never be broken, and incite the love of our one undivided, indivisible country. Peace to the ashes of our departed friend, the friend of his country and his race. Happy was his life, for he was the restorer of the Union; he was happy by his death, for the manner of his end will plead forever for the Union of these States and the freedom of man.

The Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D.D., of the Broadway Tabernacle, then read the last inaugural address of the late President, delivered on the 4th of March, 1865, while the Rev. Wm. H. Boole read the 94th Psalm, it being, as he said, a prayer of David against his enemies. A prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Rogers, of the Dutch Reformed Church, after which Rabbi Isaacs, of the Broadway Synagogue, read a portion of the Holy Scriptures, and read a prayer, which he had written for the occasion.

The Rev. Dr. Osgood then read the following verses, composed by William Cullen Bryant, yesterday morning, as he lay in bed:

A TRIBUTE TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Oh! slow to smite, and swift to spare—
Gentle, and merciful and just:
Who, in the fear of God, didst bear
The sword of power—a Nation's trust!

In sorrow by the bier we stand,
Amid the awe that hushes all,
And speak the anguish of a land
That shook with horror at thy fall.

Thy task is done; the bonds are free;
We bear thee to an honored grave,
Whose noblest monument shall be
The broken fetters of the slave!

Pure was thy life; its bloody close
Hath placed thee with the sons of light—
Among the noble host of those
Who perished in the cause of Right!

And the following, also written by Mr. Bryant, and printed for private circulation:

"THOU HAST PUT ALL THIS UNDER HIS FEET."

Oh, North! with all thy vales of green!
Oh, South! with all thy palms!
From peopled towns and fields between,
Uplift the voice of psalms.
Raise, ancient East, the anthem high,
And let the youthful West reply.

Lo! in the clouds of Heaven appears
God's well-beloved Son;
He brings a train of brighter years,
His Kingdom is begun.
He comes, a guilty world to bless,
With mercy, truth and righteousness.

O! Father, haste the promised hour,
When at his feet shall lie,
All rule, authority and power,
Beneath the ample sky.
When He shall reign from pole to pole,
The Lord of every human soul.

The Archbishop (McCloskey), who was to have pronounced the Benediction, did not appear in consequence of fatigue from walking in the procession, and after singing the Doxology by the audience, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock pronounced the Benediction, after which the meeting adjourned at seven o'clock.

LOCAL NEWS.

NEW YORK AND THE VICINITY.

SAD OCCURRENCE—MAN AND BOY DROWNED.—On Monday noon, a son of Mr. Dromgold, living in 89th street, near avenue A, accidentally fell into the East River, at the foot of 90th street. An elder brother gave the alarm, and Mr. Dromgold and a man living in the same house, named Orchard, plunged into the water to save the child, who was only four years old. Mr. Orchard proved the most expert swimmer, and seizing the boy started for the shore, but becoming exhausted, sank with the child in his arms, and both were drowned. Mr. Dromgold was also exhausted, but was saved by the assistance of a person on shore. Neither of the bodies were recovered. Mr. Orchard leaves a wife and two children.

EXCITEMENT IN GREENE STREET—HUMAN HEAD FOUND ON THE ROOF OF A HOUSE.—Much excitement was caused in Greene street on Monday, from the discovery of the head of a female on the roof of the house No. 218. Suspicions of murder were entertained by the neighbors, and Officer Simpson, of the 15th Precinct, made an investigation, when he learned that a medical student, who lived in the house, had placed the head on the roof to dry, which had been discovered before he removed it. This explanation allayed the excitement.

GOLD, at the Evening Exchange, opened at 151 a, and sold up, after call, to 151¾, at which figure it closed. There was no business transacted among stock dealers during the daytime, yesterday.

BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN DEPOPULATED.—The city of Brooklyn was almost depopulated yesterday. The military and nearly every civic association proceeded to New York to take part in the funeral ceremonies. The citizens generally streamed down the streets leading to the ferries from early morning till about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The boats were crowded to excess, and in order to guard against accident, ropes were placed across the bridges. Numbers however jumped over, or run underneath, so as to get on the boats after the chains were cast off. There were no accidents, however, so far as ascertained. The crowds, about 5 o'clock, P. M., were even greater than in the morning, and on arriving on the Brooklyn side, the number of cars were found totally inadequate to accommodate the throngs. The stores in the city were generally closed.

FULTON FERRY between 4 and 5 o'clock was taxed to its utmost capacity by the home returning people of Brooklyn. A boat left the slip every four minutes with at least 2000 on board, and even this number 30,000 in one hour, was not half of all who must have crossed. The precautions taken to prevent accident by preventing passengers from going upon the bridge until the boat was fast, deserve praise. At times the entire ferry building could not hold the number of people that accumulated during a single 4 minutes.

News Items.

[By Telegraph to the New York Sun.]

GEN. DENT, U. S. Vols., has been assigned to duty as military commander of Richmond, with direction of all troops in the city.

ALL drafted men of the District of Columbia, who were in barracks, and not actually in the field, have been released.

ALL the paroled officers of Lee's army who are now in Richmond, and wish to go to Europe, will, by direction of Maj. Gen. Ord, be furnished with passports and passage to Halifax.

IT is thought that Mrs. Lincoln will not leave Washington before the last of next month. She is yet much depressed in spirits, and is unable to leave her room.

MAJOR GEN. BURBRIDGE was, on Monday, presented at Camp Nelson, Ky., with a thousand dollar sword, by the colored soldiers. The General, in the course of his remarks accepting the gift, said, that the war with the rebels was now over, and that he expected and hoped soon to see our colored troops marching into Mexico.

BOOTH, while stopping at the McHenry House, at Meadville, Pa., on the 4th of June last, wrote on a pane of glass with his diamond ring, the following inscription: "Abe Lincoln departed this life Aug. 18th, 1864, by the effects of poison." Booth's name was written on the hotel register in the same handwriting.

THE news of the assassination of President Lincoln was received at Vancouver's Island and British Columbia with every evidence of public sorrow. The English residents closed their business and united with the Americans in observing the obsequies on the 19th inst. The local papers appeared in mourning, and everywhere the deepest sorrow was evinced.

GEN. HALLECK, who, as has been already announced, has been appointed to the military command of Virginia and North Carolina, has issued from Richmond, under date of April 25, an order directing the removal of certain restrictions on trade in those parts of the State which have duly submitted to the Government. The restriction still rests, however, on all articles contraband of war.

IN Leipsic, Germany, the printers are on a strike.

MARINE NEWS.

April 26—S. Rises 5 09—S. Sets 6 52—M'n rises 10 50.

ARRIVED.

STEAMSHIP—Wm Kennedy, Fortress Monroe.

SHIP—Ellen Austin, French, Liverpool, mdse, &c.

BARKS—Chilton, returned disabled; Velma, Port Royal; Lord Chancellor, Havana; Glen Tilt, Rio Janeiro; Montag, Bordeaux; Casea, Trinidad, Cuba; Halland, St Jago de Cuba; John Fyfe, Glasgow.

BRIGS—Uagle, Santos; Isabella, Harbor Grace; George Downes, Mayaguez, P R; Henrietta, Bermuda; Paragon, Norfolk; S B Nora, Cardenas; Northern Light, Cienfuegos; Courier, Bordeaux.

SCHOONERS—Julia, Manzanilla; Kate Scranton; Tangier; D W Clark, Aquin, Hayti.

BELOW—One ship and one bark, unknown.

Too Late for Classification.

DEATHS.

CASEY—Suddenly, on Tuesday, April 25, Thomas Casey, a native of Clongish, County Longford, Ireland, in the 59th year of his age, formerly a member of the Municipal Police.

A kind and loving brother, dear and affectionate to all, he was highly esteemed by those who knew him. He leaves a brother and sisters to mourn his loss.

His friends and relatives, and those of his brother James, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 27th inst., from his late residence, 50 James st. His remains will be taken to St. James' Church at 10 o'clock, A. M., where a Mass of Requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul, and from thence, at 2 P. M., to Calvary for interment. 374

BAKER WANTED—AS 2D HAND ON bread and cake, 159 Grand st. 373

TWO SHOP GIRLS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board, at reasonable terms. Inquire for one week, at 23 Prince st, in the fancy store. 371

WANTED—GOOD OPERATORS AND finishers on uniform coats; also men basters. Apply to 36 Pitt st. Call all week. 372

WANTED—20 GIRLS TO WORK ON braiding machines. None but experienced hands need apply, to BENJAMIN & DOREMUS, 11 Spruce st. 375

3000 LOADS OF DIRT WANTED TO be removed immediately from the cellars of 22 and 24 Frankfort st, near William. Apply on the premises, or to WM. NAFIS, 26 Chambers st. 377

GENERAL BUSINESS.

ANNUAL MEETING—INSULATED LINES Telegraph Company. The annual meeting of the Insulated Lines Telegraph Company will be held at the office of the company, 78 Broadway, New York, room No. 48, on Tuesday, the 2d day of May next, at 12 o'clock m., for the choice of directors, adopting such amendments and additions to the by-laws, and doing such other business as may have been notified to the stockholders and as may locally come before the meeting. EDWARD HAMILTON, Secretary. New York, April 22d, 1865. 410

KELLEY'S PATENT ROOF PAINT OIL, for sale by the barrel, at 75 cents a gallon. New York City Oil Co, 104 Maiden lane. 406

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER paint, 1 to 1½ cents per foot, according to condition, and warranted. No. 596 Grand st, No. 5 Beekman st, No. 153 Bowery, No. 375 Ninth ave, No. 508 Sixth ave, No. 46 Eighth ave, No. 25 Pine st, room 12, No. 11 South 7th st, Williamsburgh, and cor. Oxford st. and Fulton ave, Brooklyn. 404

MONUMENT TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—At a meeting of citizens, on the 19th inst., a proposition was made and adopted to erect a suitable monument in or near one of the public squares of this city commemorative of our late deceased, lamented President, Abraham Lincoln; and with a view to enable the masses of the people—the poor as well as the rich—to participate in such an enduring expression of public homage, it was decided that the subscription of each individual be limited to one dollar. All subscriptions made for this purpose, with the name of each subscriber, will be enclosed, addressed to TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, Esq. (President of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 161 Broadway), Treasurer.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL,
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
JOHN C. HAMILTON.
New York, April 20, 1865. 394

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER—IF YOU want sole leather at the lowest Swamp prices, call at 16 Spruce st, N. Y. GIBBONS & JOYCE. 401

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR old newspapers, pamphlets, books and waste paper of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, 25 Ann st, 1 door west of Nassau. 327

THE BEST PORTRAIT OF THE LATE President and most correct likeness, will be published this day by KIMMEL & FOSTER, engravers and publishers, 254 and 256 Canal st, N. Y. Liberal terms to agents or canvassers. 308

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR all kinds of rags, old books, old newspapers, old metals, and 25 cents each for men's old high hats at 35 Spring st, bet. Mott and Mulberry. 331

MILITARY.

ALL PRIZE MONEY NOW READY COLlected at once. Lists ready to date. Apply at U. S. Navy Prize Money Office, 2 Park Place. L. BROWN & CO. 311

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES AND BACK PAY speedily collected. All other just claims procured at the Army Claim Agency of L. BROWN & CO., 2 Park Place. 313

PERSONAL NOTICES.

$250 REWARD—FOR W. H. OLIVER, who left his home on the 17th instant, is 5 feet 9 inches, had on black overcoat, black vest, gold mixed pants, white shirt with his name on, soft hat, and boots, had a small wart on his chin. Any information will be thankfully received by his afflicted wife, 191 Mott st. 336

LEGAL NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO Contractors—Separate sealed proposals, each endorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of person and date of offering will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, April 27th, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit: Paving, with cobble stones, 16th st. from av. B to East River; av. C, from 10th to 17th sts.; 46th st., between 11th and 12th aves., and 37th st., between Lexington and 3d aves.; paving, with stone blocks, Barclay st., from College place to West st. Constructing receiving basins and culverts on and near 11th av., from 14th to 26th st., and Sewers in Gansevoort st., from West st. to Hudson River; 83d st., from 3d to 4th aves., and Oak st., from James to Oliver st. Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained on application to the contract clerk of this office. THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board, Office Croton Aqueduct Department, April 15th, 1865. 300

MEDICINES.

ANY PERSON WHO IS FOND OF LIQUOR may be cured of the desire for it, by some friend giving (unknown if need be) to the drinker Dr. ZELL'S FAMOUS TEMPERANCE POWDERS. Price one dollar. For sale at 63 Division st; 214 Eighth av and 281 Hudson st, New York; Hayes, 175 Fulton st, and Milne's, 217 Fulton st, Brooklyn, and at 46 South 2d st, Williamsburgh. N.B.—Beware of imitations which sicken those to whom they are given. 80

TRAVELLING.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—ON AND after Monday, Jan. 23d, Trains leave 30th Street Station—For Albany and Troy and places North and West at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 3:40, 5:00, and 10:30 P.M. Sleeping cars attached to 6:00 and 10:30 P. M. trains. Sunday train 6:00 P. M. Small cars will run between Chambers and 30th Street Stations.
469 J. M. TOUCEY, Asst. Supt.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—PASS BOOK NO. No. 26,572, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Application will be made to the Bank for a new book, on the 1st day of May, 1865. FREDERICK ZESTERFLETH, Depositor. 427

STRAYED AWAY FROM 102 MADISON st, a white poodle dog answers to the name of MINERVA. Whoever returns the same to JOHN EDWARDS shall be liberally rewarded, and the thanks of the owner. 67

$10 REWARD—LOST, ON SATURDAY 14th inst, either in Broadway or cor. 14th st, in a 23d st. stage, a pocket book containing a check for $155, drawn by Dr. Geo. C. Blake, on the Bank of New York, to the order of E. W. Beecher, three $1 bills on the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, a fruit knife marked Talbut Bullard, and several memorandums of value only to the owner. The above reward will be given for its return to the Sun Office, cor. Nassau and Fulton sts. 353

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

CURRENCY FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF $5, $10 and $25 at par, at the Sun office counter. Also pennies. 445

FOR SALE CHEAP—1 BOILER, 2 KETtles, 3 presses, at 28 Amity Place, 39th st. Inquire for particulars at office, 431 Seventh ave, bet. 39th and 40th sts, N. Y. 302

FURNITURE FOR SALE CHEAP AT 27 Madison st. Velvet medallion, tapestry and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, pier-glasses, rosewood piano (Louis XIV. style, pearl keys), marble top tables, bureaus, washstands, lace curtains, gas stove, bedsteads, chairs, window-shades, matresses, beds, blankets, with kitchen and other furniture. 133

FOR SALE—A HALF INTEREST IN A profitable manufacturing business; need by every body; rare chance; but small capital wanted. Apply to C. WILLIAMS, 6 City Hall place, basement.

GRAND ACTION PIANO FOR SALE.—Price $60, or exchange for carpets. Inquire at 677 Eighth ave.

7 PIANOFORTES AND 1 MELODEON for sale and to let very cheap. Price $75, $125, $150, $200 and $350, or to let at $3, $4, $5 and $7 a month. Made taught in a few lessons and pianos tuned, by Prof. DUMSDAY, 153 Grand st. 20

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HORSES, IN good order, double harness and double truck, with or without the work of a commission house. Apply of cartman, 215 West 21st st, or at 100 Pearl st. 349

FOR SALE—A SPRING CART AND TWO brick carts, cheap. Apply in Baltic st, between Hoyt and Bond sts, Brooklyn. 261

FOR SALE—A BLACK HORSE, 7 YEARS old, 16 hands high, long tail and mane; sold for the owner is going away to the country. Inquire at the blacksmith shop, 20 Pearl st, for 2 days. 348

HORSE, TRUCK AND BUSINESS FOR sale.—Large horse, 10 years old, truck new, and made to order last year. Inquire of J. PETTIT, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, or 252 Adams st, Brooklyn. 318

ONE 2-HORSE TRUCK AND HARNESS for sale low by the New York City Oil Co, No. 104 Maiden Lane. 338

INSTRUCTION.

AT PAINE'S, 62 BOWERY—BOOK KEEPing, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, &c., are taught day and evening at reduced prices. Ladies 20 writing lessons $2. Gov. King says: Col. PAINE'S plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious. 10

BANJO—BANJO TAUGHT—WE GUARantee the pupil to play perfectly in one course of lessons, for $6. Professional banjos at all prices. J. K. BUCKLEY & BROS., 209 Thompson st. 9

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES, ALL FIRST CLASS machines, new and 2d hand, for sale, to rent or exchange. Machines sold on part payment. Machines bought and repaired, at 325 Broadway, up stairs, room 3, over book store. 419

SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO let—Singer's and Wheeler and Wilson's always on hand. Cash paid for second hand machines, sewing machine trimmings in general, at 186 Rivington street. 414

$500—SEWING MACHINES AND First class customer work. Sufficient to realize $100 per month. A well established, first class business, stock complete, worth $800, may be purchased for $500. The lady owning it, is compelled to leave the city on business, early in May, rent $21 a month. An excellent opportunity for a lady, or, the Sewing Machines will be sold separately, at a great bargain, cabinet, plain and manufacturing. Apply at 29 Greenwich ave. 262

COAL.

BEST RED AND WHITE ASH COAL screened and delivered, at $10 per ton, from Yard 117th st bet 3d and 4th aves. CONSTANTINE SHERRY. 249

WYOMING VALLEY COAL—$9,50 PER ton, delivered to all parts of the city, well screened and weight warranted 2,000 lbs., at the Wyoming Valley Yard, foot of 14th st. cor. 11th avenue. 339

WOOD YARD, 2ND AVE., BETW. 35TH and 36th sts.—Good qualities of Pine, Oak and Hickory wood at the lowest market price, by the load or cord, ½ cord to load, and delivered free of charge. ROWLAND & CO., 2nd ave, bet. 35th & 36th sts. 321

PAIN EXTRACTOR.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR is the only specific for Burns and Scalds, relieving the dreadful agony in a few minutes, and always healing without scar. A positive cure for Piles. Try it and you will be convinced. It has now been in use over 25 years. There is hardly a person but what has heard of it, and not a family that has used it once that could be induced to be without a box in case of sudden accident. A single box will save many a doctor's bill. It has no equal in curing CUTS, WOUNDS, BRUISES, FEVER SORES, RHEUMATISM, and the worst CORNS and BUNIONS. All inflammations, sprains, sores, saltrheum and sore eyes that have resisted every other remedy. Three sizes—25 cts, 50 cts. and $1. The $1 box contains as much as six 25 ct. ones. For sale by the gross or single box at Depot, 49 Liberty st, New York. 318

DENTISTRY.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY—Teeth extracted without pain or no charge. Beautiful teeth inserted, $1 each. Teeth inserted with or without extracting the roots. All operations warranted. J. JAY VILLIERS, 158 Grand st, two blocks from Broadway. 359

A SET OF TEETH MADE IN 3 HOURS, at 846 Sixth ave, bet. 31st and 22d sts. Cheap, light, durable upper sets, with plumpers to restore youthful appearance; also weighted lower sets. Entire satisfaction or no pay. No advance required. Laughing gas fresh every day, given without extra charge. 293

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th st. and 8th ave.—Open daily from 1 to 8 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before May 1st, will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, Prest. R. H. BULL, Sec'y. 331

SHIPPING.

BILLS £1 AND UPWARDS, ON Union Bank of London, and Royal Bank of Ireland,
For sale by
265 WELLS, FARGO & CO.

EMIGRATION FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c, by STEAMSHIPS AND SAILING PACKETS.
At reduced rates.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.'S CELEBRATED LINES OF LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS,
Sailing every five days.
Drafts, payable throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, at the lowest possible rates.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
319 86 South st, New York.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.
Ship HIBERNIA sails April 27.
X LINE FOR LONDON,
Ship AMERICAN EAGLE, sails April 29.
For passage or drafts apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO, 86 South st. 344

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL—LOUISIANA sails Saturday, May 6th, PENNSYLVANIA, sails April 29th. Cabin passage $65, steerage $25, gold or equivalent in currency. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway. 326